The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1873. NUMBER 175.

DRESS SILKS AND LINEN GOODS.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

GREAT SALE OF THE Retail Stock OF CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 329 West Madison-st.

UNRESERVED SACRIFICE OF FIRST-CLASS Dry Goods.

Colored Dress Silks, 25 per cent below cost.
Wide Colored Gros Grains, $3.50 quality for $2.00.
Gray Stripe Spring Silks for 80 cts., worth $1.25.
Bl'k All-Silk Gros Grains for $1.00 per yard.
Handsome Lyons Bl'k Gros Grains for $1.50 per yard.
$2.25 quality Guinet's Bl'k Gros Grain for $1.75.
$3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.50 qualities Rich Lyons Black Gros Grains reduced one-fourth.
75 cent Japanese Silks for 40 cts.
90 cent quality Japanese Silks for 60 cents.
Bl'k Alpacas from 25 cts. upward, all reduced.
Satteens, Cashmeres, Merinos, and Empress Cloths at great reductions.
Irish and Lyons Poplins, Pongees, and other Silk and Wool Fabrics at a sacrifice.
The centre tables will contain assorted lots of Dress Goods at 20 and 25 cents; half price.
White Cotton and Wool Domett Flannels, 17 cents.
Heavy White Shaker Flannels, 25 and 35 cents.
Bargains in Waterproof Cloths.
Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, 65, 75, and $1.00.

BARGAINS IN LINEN GOODS.

Heavy Bleached Linen Damasks, 50 cts. up.
Unbleached Table Linens, from 25 cts. up.
Fine Damask Table Linens reduced one-third.
Special bargains in Linen Towels at 12 1-2, 15 and 20 cts.
Good Crashes, 7 1-2 to 10 cts.
Good Russia Crashes, slightly wet, 10 cts.
11-4 Heavy White Quilts at $1.00.
Marseilles Quilts at $1.00.
Ladies' Patent Merino Hose, 15 cts., the greatest bargain ever offered.
Ladies' Merino Vests, 50 cents each.
Gents' Hosiery and Underwear, very cheap.
Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, 10 cts.
All Cottons and Sheetings below wholesale cost.
Heavy Double Wool Shawls, $2.75, half price.
Paisley Shawls at half price.
Cloak Velvets at reductions of $6.00 and $7.00 per yard.
Gloves, Ribbons, Ties, and Laces greatly reduced.
Lot of good Kid Gloves at 75 cents.
Hamburg Edgings at half price.

REMOVALS.

GREENEBAUM'S BUILDING, FIFTH-AV., Between Randolph and Washington-sts.

The three Offices on the main floor of this Building are now occupied by

The German National Bank, The German Savings Bank, AND Henry Greenebaum & Co.

First-class Offices on the 2d and 3d floors for rent. Apply to

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

REMOVAL.

HILGER & JENKINS, (Successors to E. G. L. Faxon & Co.), have removed to 107 STATE-ST., where they have on exhibition the finest lot of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Upholstery Goods, and Bedding to be found in the city.

STATIONERY.

WRITING PAPER And Envelopes, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

CHAMPAGNE.

OPPMAN'S CARTE BLANCHE. The FINEST IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE WINE now in market. Sold by all first-class places in the city. GROMMES & ULLRICH, General Agents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPYING—SOMETHING NEW. With the aid of the TYPE-WRITER, we are enabled to furnish printed copy on short notice, and at reasonable rates. FOSTER'S NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 78.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE. W. H. CUNNINGHAM HAS REMOVED TO NIXON'S BUILDING, N. E. Cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts., ROOMS 10, 11 AND 12.

None but FIRST-CLASS Companies Represented.

PENNSYLVANIA Fire Insurance Co. CHARTERED A. D. 1825. Assets, $1,250,000.

AMERICAN Fire Insurance Co. CHARTERED A. D. 1810. Assets, $1,250,000.

FIRE ASSOCIATION. CHARTERED A. D. 1820. Assets, $2,100,000.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In the Matter of the North American Fire Insurance Company.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, a second and final dividend or distributive payment of four cents on the dollar of the debts of the late North American Fire Insurance Company, will be made on the 19th day of February, 1873, at the office of the undersigned, receiver of said Company, at No. 1 John-st., in the city of New York.
Dated New York, Jan. 27, 1873.
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, Receiver.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS BONDS. Sny Island Levee, Registered 10 Per Cent Bonds, Interest Payable July 1, Annually.

These bonds are issued by virtue of an act of the Legislature of Illinois, April 24, 1871, and amendatory act to register and secure payment of same, April 9, 1872.
Interest and principal payable at the Agency of the State of Illinois in New York, or at the office of the State Treasurer; Springfield, Ill.
Pamphlets containing the law under which these bonds are issued and registered, together with the legal opinion of Hon. Leonard Swett, certificates of Commissioner, Chief Engineer, County Clerks of Adams, Pike, and Calhoun Counties, and Auditor of State, topographical maps, &c., can be had at the office of the Agents for the sale of these bonds. PIERCE & BROWER, 93 Madison-st.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The Northern Pacific 7-30 First Mortgage Gold Bonds

BEAR 7 3-10 PER CENT INTEREST IN GOLD, and have the following elements of strength and safety, viz.:
1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.
2. They are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road, its Rights, Franchises and Equipments.
3. They are a FIRST LIEN on its net earnings.
4. There is pledged, for payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories.
Over 500 miles of the road is completed, and the earnings for 1873 will be large.
The Company receive these bonds at 10 per cent premium in payment for their lands.
JAY COOKE & CO., Financial Agents.
For sale by Lunt, Preston & Kean, Chicago.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Bank of Discount & Deposit. Commercial Banking in all its branches transacted. Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest according to contract.
WEST SIDE, Cor. Halsted & Randolph-sts. | SOUTH SIDE, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

Republic Insurance Certificates. I will buy the August and December. R. D. STILES, 120 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT. Some fine stores, and banking rooms, and offices, with vaults, on Wabash-av., Lake, Clark, and Dearborn-sts. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME. SECOND SESSION of the 29th Scholastic Year commenced MONDAY, Feb. 3. For catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address Rev. A. LAMONNIER, S. S. C., Pres't, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OBADIAH JACKSON, Attorney-at-Law, removed to Rooms 4, 5 and 6 Forbes Block, No. 193 Washington-st., Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Members of Lincoln Park Lodge No. 611, A. F. and A. M., are notified to meet at the corner of North Clark-st. and Webster-av., Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873, at 10 o'clock sharp, a. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, C. C. Meserve. H. E. HAMILTON, W. M.

Masonic.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., Oriental Hall, No. 122 LaSalle-st., Regular Convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Bills on the Mormon Question Before Both Houses of Congress.

A Radical Change to Be Made in Our Diplomatic Service.

Caleb Cushing Interviewed on the Geneva Award and Anglo-Russian Difficulty.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A REMARKABLE CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—One of the most remarkable claims ever presented to Congress was recently passed by the Senate, and is now before the House. It is for $908.06, being the value of a negro boy 15 or 16 years of age, who was protected and cared for by General Utley, while Colonel of the Twenty-Second Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers. The papers in the case show that, while General Utley was at Lexington, Ky., with his regiment, a small, half-starved negro boy, with nothing on but ragged pantaloons and shirt, came to his quarters in a severe show storm. This boy was in a perishing condition, and represented that he had been in the woods for a long time subsisting on black walnuts, and sleeping in hogs' nests until the snow storm drove him in. This was in the fall of 1862. General Utley ordered the boy to be taken care of, and thought no more about it until one William Robertson called on him and claimed the boy as his property, and sought to take him away. General Utley called the claimant's attention to the additional article of war, of March 13, 1862, and said he must be governed by that. If the boy would go back without force being resorted to, the officer would have no objections, but the boy prayed for protection, saying that he had been hired out to a cruel master till of 19 years of age, and the hirer had beaten him and otherwise cruelly treated him, and he had sought protection of his owner, Robertson, in vain, until finally he ran away and came into the camp of General Utley, as already stated. The General refused to give up the boy, and Robertson left without him. A few days subsequently suit was brought against the officer for the value of the boy. Soon after, Utley was taken prisoner by the Confederates, at Springhill, Tenn., and heard no more about the boy until 1868, when suit was brought in the Circuit Court of Wisconsin to collect a judgment rendered the year before, for $908.06 and costs, amounting to $26.40 exactly. General Speed defended the suit, but the officer was forced to pay the money. The Senate bill is for the purpose of reimbursing General Utley, and will undoubtedly pass the House. The suit could not have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, because the limit in that Court is $2,000.

THE MORMON QUESTION

is just now in such an attitude that both partisans are in a good deal of perturbation of mind. The leading opponents of the Saints in Congress are earnestly at work for the adoption of the Merritt or Frelinghuysen bills, one being in the House Judiciary Committee, and the other in the Senate. George Q. Cannon, one of Brigham Young's Twelve Apostles, and by odds the ablest of the Mormons, and Mr. Hooper, the Utah delegate in Congress, are using their utmost to prevent the passage of these bills. The President, Dr. Newman, and delegates Merritt and Clagget, are their most active opponents. The Senate Committee had a long session yesterday, the whole time being devoted to the subject. What was done is not known, except that ex-Congressman Fitch, of Nevada, the counsel of the Mormons, and Mr. Cannon, asked and were refused a hearing, whereupon they filed a long argument against the passage of the bill.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

It seems to be a well-settled conclusion among those who are most intimate with the President and most familiar with the Diplomatic policy, if such there be of the Administration, that after the 4th of March the President will make an almost complete change in the list of foreign Ministers. Bancroft, at Berlin, and Jay, at Vienna, are, it is said, to be first recalled. Schenck, it is believed, will retire at his own suggestions. A sweeping change is contemplated in the South American Republics, it being the intention to send abler men to those stations, who will be expected to be more successful in turning the rich trade of those Republics to our shores than those heretofore representing the United States. It is also said that Sickles, though regarded as the ablest in diplomacy in the foreign service, will be recalled preliminary to a more vigorous course toward Cuba.

THE GENEVA AWARD—THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

The text of the Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament, and the debate which followed in both Houses upon the award of the Geneva Tribunal, and the decision of the Emperor of Germany, has attracted attention in official circles here. The attack made by the Opposition, under the lead of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, and the defence by Gladstone, the Marquis of Ripon, the new Lord Chancellor, Lord Selden, late Sir Roundell Palmer, seems to have been expected. Your correspondent called upon the Hon. Caleb Cushing to-day for the purpose of ascertaining his opinion of the debate, in view of the fact that General Cushing was one of the counsel on the part of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal. His judgment in this matter is important. General Cushing says it is clear, in view of this debate, and the tenor of the Queen's speech, that the British Government intends to execute to the letter the stipulations of the Treaty of Washington; that the amount of the money award will be speedily paid in spite of the opposition of Mr. Disraeli and the Earl of Derby, who will be unable to resist the overwhelming tendency which exists in Great Britain to establish and maintain hereafter the most cordial relations with the United States. The same spirit has been manifested in the readiness with which the great English bankers propose to take all the bonds Secretary Boutwell is prepared to place in the market. England not only desires peace with the United States, but she desires to strengthen and extend her business relations with us. To this course she is impelled by many causes. Her capitalists are quite sick of the folly they committed in purchasing Confederate bonds and driving those of the United States into the hands of the German bankers. They will not again be guilty of such madness in this generation. Her material interests led her in the same direction, as evinced in the striking fact of the growing demand for American coals for many uses, which heretofore have been supplied wholly from coal-mines of England. It is easy to see, also, that England is looking to the possibility of differences, before long, with Russia. This produces the same effect in England as did the approach of her last war with Russia, namely, an earnest determination to be on good terms with the United States. Indeed, in the two days' debate on the Queen's speech, it is evident that the subject of Great Britain's relations with Russia occupied men's minds much more than any of the disagreeable features of the Treaty of Washington, or of the defeat of England at Geneva and Berlin in the two arbitrations. The solicitude of England on the side of Russia is by no means a military one. It is not at all likely that those two Governments will go to war in the heart of Asia. What England is anxious to avoid is the moral effect of the approach of Russia towards the English possessions in India. Thus far Russia has succeeded in reconciling her numerous Mohammedan subjects to her sway by admitting them unreservedly to all the advantages of other subjects of the Czar. Most of the new conquests of Russia in Turkistan are occupied by Mohammedans. The more subjects Russia has in that direction the more the danger is that she may be looked to for relief by the millions of Mohammedan subjects of the English in India, who are not and never will be reconciled to the sway of Great Britain. All accounts agree that the continued advance of the Russians in Turkistan is the subject of universal solicitude and curiosity in India among all classes of its inhabitants, especially among the Mohammedans. The suppressed agitation that prevails among them has been apparent by the recent assassination of the Chief Justice and the Governor General. Whatever may occur between England and Russia, there is no doubt but the former will take care to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. With regard to the complaint of Earl Derby, that, as a result of the Geneva arbitration, England would hereafter be liable to damages in matters wherein she could make no claim as others, General Cushing says that having so many colonies will probably make the Geneva decision disadvantageous to England. She is made responsible for the conduct of the various governments of her colonies, and through their stupidity or recklessness she may be involved in trouble.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will make a preliminary report to-morrow in the Louisiana case, and the report will be undoubtedly confined to the question of the legality of the Electoral tickets, as it is most important that this should be decided in time to count the vote for President and Vice President on Wednesday next. It is believed that both tickets will be thrown out.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The report in the Caldwell case will be made on Tuesday next. There are so many conflicting rumors as to the character of the report, that it cannot well be foreshadowed. The Committee will, however, devote another day to the consideration of the matter.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices and Roads, in the case of the proposed rival sites for the LaCrosse Railroad bridge across the Mississippi, yesterday decided in favor of the site selected by the United States engineers.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

A telegram was received here to-day stating that Oakes Ames would put in an appearance on Tuesday. Until he arrives the Poland Committee will hold secret sessions for the purpose of digesting the testimony already in and preparing a report thereon. The members of the Committee deny the various rumors in circulation that their report has been already agreed upon, and that a resolution of censure to each Congressman engaged in the Credit Mobilier transaction will accompany the report. Nevertheless it is believed that this will be the action of the Committee. Some of the members of this Committee hold that they have no jurisdiction over the transactions of members of a former Congress.

BROOKS.

The rumors with regard to the resignation of his seat in the Forty-third Congress by James Brooks have these facts for a foundation: Brooks' health is in a precarious condition, and he is advised to resign by his most intimate friends. He states, however, that, much as he desires to do so, he cannot, for the reason that such action would be construed as having resulted from his connection with the Credit Mobilier.

THE SENATE CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE

moves slowly, but whether surely remains to be seen. It took all Saturday to organize, and to-morrow the Committee will have another meeting to decide whether they will reopen the investigation or take the testimony as it comes certified from the Poland Committee, or simply allow Senators implicated to come forward and make statements in their own behalf.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will, to-morrow, make a report of the facts on so much of the pending Louisiana position as involves the Electoral vote.

THE UNION PACIFIC FRAUDS.

In response to the House resolution calling for a statement of the amounts paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company for army transportation, and an estimate of what said transportation would cost if the railroad had not been constructed, the Secretary has transmitted the report of the Quartermaster General, showing that the Government has paid the Union Pacific Railroad Company for such transportation the following amounts: During fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, $111,401; do., 1868, $969,286; do., 1869, $478,535; do., 1870, $487,288; do., 1871, $701,246; do., 1872, $481,930; do., 1873, $121,353; making a total of $3,351,040, of which one-half was paid in cash and one-half in credits on account of railroad bond indebtedness to the Government. The Quartermaster General estimates that the cost of moving the same troops and supplies by stage and wagon would have been $9,850,135, showing an estimated saving to the Government by railroad transportation of $6,507,283, or about 66 per cent.

THE CABINET.

With the exception of the Secretary of the Treasury, there is no probability of an immediate change in the Cabinet, and this will depend on the election of Mr. Boutwell to the Senate. In such event there seems little if any doubt that Judge Richardson will be Boutwell's successor, and that the successor to Richardson has already been indicated. The President recently said, in replying to a question concerning reported Cabinet changes, as to other gentlemen, that he selected the members of it himself, and did not leave the duty to be performed by newspapers.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister, will, in a few weeks, return to his own country, on leave of absence. He offered his resignation, but the Government declined to appoint a successor.

EXTRA SESSION.

It has been ascertained that a few members of Congress favor an extra session.

SENATOR SUMNER'S HEALTH

is improving. He rode out yesterday.

SENATOR CAMERON

is still confined to his hotel.

IN MEMORIAM.

The National Council and National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet in Harrisburg, for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of the late John William Geary.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Some important movement of troops will soon be ordered by the War Department, the effect of which will be to take from the States of Kentucky, North and South Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee the greater portion of the United States military forces stationed in these States, and to locate them at other points, where the interests of the Government may require their presence. There are no troops now under orders for service in Utah, and it does not appear that the Department immediately contemplates sending any in addition to the forces already serving in proximity to the Mormon country. A regiment will soon be stationed along the Rio Grande on account of the troubles in that region. In other parts of the South they will be gradually withdrawn. It is believed that nearly all the Ku-Klux prisoners will be pardoned within a very short time, and particularly those of the more ignorant class. The Government will, however, prosecute vigorously all new instances of Ku-Klux persecutions, and it is certain that, should additional cases arise, the Executive and Department of Justice would regard with great disfavor all appeals for mercy or leniency.

Eastern Freshets.

COLUMBIA, Pa., Feb. 9.—At 9 this evening the back-water occasioned by the ice gorge at Chickies is falling. The Pennsylvania Canal is flooding its banks. About eight inches of water now covers the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the vicinity of the tunnel, just west of this place.

The canal basin is filling up, and the coal stored on the banks is being washed away. Families are leaving the shores, and a disastrous flood is expected. Railroad travel *via* Columbia may be interrupted unless the ice breaks away and allows the water to subside. The Columbia railroad and travel bridge is in imminent danger. If the ice holds at Columbia it cannot be loose below, hence there is probably no change at Port Deposit.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 9.—This afternoon the water began to rise and pour into the town at Rock River, and the streets were soon flooded, as was also Middletown, just above here. The scene of parties moving household effects from the threated points was repeated, and with much more excitement than heretofore. The water at 4 o'clock was higher than at any time since the freshet began, and the alarm of the inhabitants increased momentarily as the waters gathered around them. The Presbyterian Church was entirely surrounded. At the new Methodist Church the Sunday School was compelled to suspend survices, the pupils with great difficulty reaching their homes. The minister was unable to reach his residence except by boat, and, persons caught in the lower part of the town had either to come by boat or take the hill path. Friendship Hotel, near the centre of the town, is completely surrounded by water. As yet no movement of ice is noted or reported from above. At 6 o'clock the water is still rising and the excitement increases momentarily. The various avenues, from the river front to the main street, and all the cellars and first stories of the houses along the river bank are flooded. At 7 o'clock, the water gives evidence of slowly subsiding. At midnight there is no material change in the situation. The water continues slowly to recede.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The final action of the Committee of Thirty on the constitutional project was wholly unexpected. It causes excitement and uneasiness. Rentes are flat and the boulevards have been crowded all day, despite the stormy weather, with people eagerly discussing the matter. It is hoped in official quarters that the breach between the President and Committee is not irreparable. The *Bien Publique* acknowledges the gravity of the situation. The *Journal des Debats* thinks the Assembly will not accept all the recommendations of the Committee, and will ultimately pronounce in favor of President Thiers.

Lefefvre Durufle, a Senator under the Empire, and now one of the Directors of the Societe Internationale, has been arrested for alleged fraudulent financial transactions. Another Director of the Company has fled from the city.

Three days' mails are now due from England. The Northern Railway is still blockaded by snow. No trains have come through since the storm began.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Austria, Feb. 8.—Count Andrassy has informed Minister Jay that his Government consents to an International Congress to sit at Vienna, pending the exposition, to consider the best mode of encouraging useful inventions and manufactures. After the close of the exhibition the Congress will, in accordance with the desire of the President, negotiate on the subject.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—The Empress Caroline Augusta, widow of the Emperor Francis I., and grandmother of the reigning Emperor, died yesterday, aged 81.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—There has been a heavy fall of snow here.

In Congress, yesterday, the debate on the reorganization of the army ended, with the adoption of the bill which makes military services compulsory on all.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Feb. 9.—The Grand Council of the Canton of Geneva has decided against the complete separation of Church and State.

NEW YORK.

Another Murder—The Greeley Will Case—Miscellaneous Local Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Particulars have just been received of another horrible murder, making the fourth committed in this neighborhood within the last two or three days. Yesterday morning the residents of Little Neck, a small village on Long Island, six miles from Flushing, were startled by hearing of the murder of a leading fellow-citizen and merchant. The victim of the tragedy was Mr. Jas. Graham, a shoe dealer on a street near the main road of the village. The murder was discovered early yesterday morning, by a boy who called to get his boots mended. He found the door locked, but the key was in the lock outside. He turned it, and, entering, saw the body of Mr. Graham stretched on the floor, covered with blood. He shouted, and neighbors hurried to the spot. They found three gashes upon the head, from which the blood was still flowing. It was ascertained that the skull had been fractured in the forehead and back of the head with some heavy weapon, whose character has not been determined. The two gashes on his temple indicate that the assassins, supposed to be two in number, had inflicted them with a knife. A new number six boot was near one of Mr. Graham's hands, while in the other hand was clutched a piece of paper in which he had wrapped a pair of boots, after, it is supposed, selling them to his murderers. The wallet and floor were profusely spattered with blood, and an iron door-knob was broken into fragments by the terrible struggle, of which there were evidences on every side, both in the salesroom and workshop. The body lay in the salesroom, near the doorsill, in a quiet attitude, the head being turned as if regarding the large pool of blood oozing from the wounds. The assassins left nothing behind in the shop, except an old and much-worn stocking, which was several sizes too large for a number six boot. The deed was probably committed on Friday night, and there are indications that Mr. Graham had been held by one assassin while the other struck him fiercely, as he struggled for life. His pockets were turned inside out, and smeared with bloody fingers. None of his stock seems to have been stolen, but his cash box is gone. That the murderers were not satisfied with its contents is evidenced by the fact that, in their search for money, they tore up Mr. Graham's bed and ripped up his carpet. Mr. Graham, who was of Irish birth, was a bachelor, aged 35, and lived entirely alone. He had resided in Little Neck 15 years, and had saved from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. He decided recently to buy a piece of real estate at Little Neck, and a few days ago drew $500 from the bank, handing over the sum immediately to his lawyer, Mr. Van Ostrand, of Flushing, who was to make the purchase, who is now in possession of the money. The murderer must have been aware that Mr. Graham had drawn the money from the bank, and it was for that they plotted murder. The building in which the tragedy occurred is a one and-a-half story frame, erected and owned by Mr. Graham. The authorities to-day began their investigations, but the crime is as yet a complete mystery. The assassins escaped, and carried off whatever weapons they had employed.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—It is expected that the Surrogate of Westchester County will give a decision to-morrow morning in regard to the two wills last made by Mr. Greeley.

Officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company say the delay in the arrival of the Henry Chauncey is probably caused by the destruction of the Company's wharf at Aspinwall by the gale of Jan. 18, which prevented her unloading and taking on board a new cargo.

Mrs. Clarke, a passenger in the steamship Cuba, sold her son, 5 years of age, for eight bottles of porter. The little fellow started with his buyers, Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, for Ohio yesterday.

It is thought that the Peruvian Minister will protest against the Chickamauga leaving this port as an armed Spanish war vessel, for which she is being fitted.

The Spanish Naval officer in this city has caused a survey to be made of the two English steel steamers, Northern and Southern, lying in the Erie Basin.

Weather clear and cold.

The remains of Rev. Dr. Starrs were removed, to-day, from the pastoral residence to the Cathedral. Thousands assembled to witness the ceremony, and fully 20,000 persons viewed the remains in the Cathedral.

Beecher's Western Lecture Tour.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher goes West next week for the first time in twelve years. He lectures as follows: Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 17; Pittsburgh, 18th; Cleveland, 19th; Cincinnati, 20th and 22d; Louisville, Ky., 21st; Indianapolis, 24th; St. Louis, 25th and 26th; Peoria, Ill., 27th; Chicago, 28th and March 3; Milwaukee, March 1; Toledo, Ohio, 4th; Ann Arbor, Michigan, 5th; Detroit, 6th; Toronto, Canada, 7th.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 9.—Nothing, since the arrest of Brigham Young and others of the priesthood over a year ago, has created such a commotion here as the telegrams of the last few days upon Utah affairs in Washington. A despatch published this morning, that the President has been to the Capitol consulting with members of the House and Committees regarding Utah, and urging the necessity of decisive action this session, has almost the effect of a bomb-shell in the Church of the Latter-Day Saints. Such imminent danger has never before, it is admitted, threatened Mormon power. The *Herald*, however, has not the defiant attitude of the *News*. In its issue today it says if Grant chooses to come down from his high position to log-roll the pet measure of the Utah ring, it has no particular objection, and if it had it would make no difference. It favors the appointment of a Commission to investigate. It acknowledges, however, that Utah is likely to be legislated for, in some shape, soon. There is continued rejoicing and increased hope among the Gentiles and dissenting Mormons.

The snow blockade at Little Cottonwood has been raised by the abatement of the epizootic. The Emma, Flagstaff, Davenport, and other great mines, have resumed operations in full force.

Some anxiety is felt in the Gentile community in regard to the statute of limitation, approved Feb. 16, 1872, which, if not disproved by Congress before the 16th of this month, will prevent all remedy for wrongs of the most grievous character committed in the interest of the Mormon leaders. A memorial from the bar to Congress calls attention to the matter.

The Union Pacific is on time. No snow.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The following, which is a part of Colonel York's testimony before the Investigating Committee, at Topeka, Kansas, has not before appeared in any published account of the Senatorial contest in that State. In answer to a question concerning a trip made by York to Washington, in January, 1872, as agent of Independence, Kansas, to secure the removal of the Land Office to that city, the witness said he had an interview with Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell on that subject on the evening of Jan. 15, and that the decision was unanimous against making the removal to Independence. The next day he (York) called upon General McEwen, of Washington, to whom he had a letter of introduction, and McEwen gave him the affidavits of the woman, Alice Caton, charging Pomeroy with having had criminal connection with her at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore. The same evening the witness went to Pomeroy's house, where he had an interview with the Senator, which he thus details: "Mr. Pomeroy excused himself to his guests, and invited me into the next room, where I showed him the papers I received from General McEwen, and asked him to read them. He said, in reply, to interrogations by me, that he did write a letter recommending the appointment to a position in the United States Treasury Department of the woman therein referred to; that he was at Barnum's Hotel in Baltimore at the time stated in such papers; that the woman referred to therein was there at the same time; did not know whether said woman occupied the room adjoining, but thought her room was near his; could not say whether there was a communicating door between his room and that occupied by the woman. He denied having any improper relations with the woman. He said a young man whose name he could not then call to mind went to Baltimore with him, and occupied the same bed with him that night; was confident that he could get the young man's affidavit to that effect. He said these papers were got up by W. C. Carman, and some one else, I think Lieutenant Dunlay, as a blackmailing scheme; that the same thing had been attempted upon Senators Morton and Chandler. I understood him to mean that the woman had made similar charges against Morton and Chandler. He said he hated to have such things brought out against him, even if they were false. He did not want to take the time and trouble to disprove them, and that he would very much regret having such things said of him by persons of character and standing, but did not care what the Democratic party might say, as it would be regarded as a political lie."

Question—Did you not, at the time you handed those papers to Senator Pomeroy, speak about the Land Office, and say in substance that you wanted to show him that you were in earnest, or that you had never been able to make him understand the importance of the removal of the Land Office to Independence to him personally?

Answer—I did, and explained to him in what manner; that he had bitter enemies in Independence, and that the matter the papers referred to was known to several of these; that the *Democrat* had already published something about it, but that the better part of the community had never given credit to their truthfulness, but, if we failed to get the Land Office after what he had promised to the people while there, and to Colonel Gross and Mayor Wilson since then, it was not improbable that, in their disappointment in not getting the office and their indignation towards him, they might use these statements against him; that Wilson was cognizant of the matters and charges contained therein; was personally acquainted with W. C. Carman; that the removal of the Land Office would tend to make him friends, and disarm any attempt to slander him or injure his character in connection with these charges. That is just as I can remember my statement to him. Pomeroy further stated that he particularly desired me to know that he could have whatever he asked of the Interior Department; that he was in earnest now about this matter, and would meet me the next morning at 8 o'clock and arrange the matter definitely. The Land Office was removed to Independence, as promised, a short time afterward. The witness added that he had not used the Caton document against Pomeroy in the Senatorial contest, and that its publication in Topeka, during that contest, was without his knowledge or connivance, and that he did not approve of that publication.

A despatch has been sent to Pomeroy, by the Chairman of the Committee, requesting him to appear, and informing him that, if he is unable to attend, any statement he may see fit to make in the matter will be duly considered.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 8.—The House was not in session to-day, having adjourned from Friday to Monday afternoon. The Senate met, but no quorum appearing, an adjournment took place until Monday morning.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 9.—The bill has passed the House appropriating $375,000, with interest, to pay Russell Sage for money loaned the State; it also appropriates $600,000 to pay the interest on the State debt. No doubt the Senate will concur.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and extending eastward, over the Upper Lake regions, and southeastward over Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, falling barometer, rising temperature, fresh to very brisk southerly and easterly winds, and increasing cloudiness, with possibly snow from Minnesota to the northern portion of Michigan, and possibly rain south of the latter region to the Missouri and the lower Ohio Valley. For the Middle States, winds gradually backing to westerly and southerly, with rising temperature and generally clear weather. For New England, westerly and southwesterly winds diminishing in force, and clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, westerly to southerly winds and clear weather. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, easterly to southerly winds, with rising temperature and clear weather.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 9.—A fire at 11:30 this morning destroyed the Detroit Car-Wheel Foundry Works. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000. The fire caught from a stove while the watchman was at dinner, and the building, which was of frame except the foundry, was thoroughly in flames before the alarm was given. The Company were intending to move into another building in April, and have not yet decided whether to erect a temporary structure or not.

At 6 oclock this morning the Presbyterian Church at Albion, Mich., took fire and was entirely consumed. Loss $20,000; no insurance.

The grocery store of Robert Gunsollus, at Adarin, was burned on Saturday. Loss $6,000; fully insured.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The Terra Cotta Works of John Newcomb, corner of Twenty-third and Vine streets, burned this morning; loss, $25,000 to $30,000; fully insured.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—BEEVES—The market this week has, without doubt, been the most unsatisfactory of this year. The quality of the receipts was very inferior, and buyers resolutely set their faces against purchasing it, hoping the trains which had been detained would bring some cattle worth having. In this they were disappointed, for there was scarcely a prime head to be seen in market, and those cars which did contain a little better quality arrived too late to be of any service to most buyers. The market consequently ruled dull, and prices gradually declined from ¼@½c per lb, and finally closed ½c per lb below last week's ruling prices. There was the usual attendance of New York and Brighton dealers, but in the face of the large shipments of Western dried beef they considered it would be hazardous to purchase the thin and lank beeves which mainly constituted the offerings. The receipts this week were 437 car loads, or 1,458 head in excess of last week's receipts, and a large number will be either sent forward on commission or held over until next week's market. The following are the ruling prices this week: Extra, $7.00@7.50; first quality, $6.00@6.75; second quality, $5.00@5.75; third quality, $4.00@4.75; inferior, $3.00@4.00.

MILCH COWS—Market fair. About 100 head received, with a limited demand. Prices have declined about $5.00 per head. The ruling prices for common to good is from $40.00 to $60.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market opened dull, with a large stock on hand, and even a reduction of ½c per lb failed to create a demand. Very few buyers have been present, and a large number will be sent forward on commission. The ruling prices have been: Coarse wool sheep, 6@7½c; fine wool do, 5@7c; lambs, 7@8c per lb. Receipts, 76 car loads.

HOGS—Doing nothing. Receipts 222 car loads, all of which have been sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—Market fairly active, with a good general supply. Nineteen car loads were received, and the trade is as good as can be expected for the time of the year.

THE SYNDICATE.

How the New Loan is Being Disposed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The *Herald* says: "From all information accessible outside the Syndicate, who still withhold the figures, it seems that the subscriptions to the new loan amounted to about $200,000,000, or two-thirds the amount offered for disposal. The Syndicate will probably be able to market the rest of the bonds during the interval to December, when the contract with them will expire.

The *Times* says the subscriptions abroad and at home have been secured outside the six wealthy members of the Syndicate, Messrs. Rothschilds, Barings, Morgan, Cooke, Morton, and Drexel, who having ten months longer time to place the remainder of the loan, we assume for granted from their position and pride in the affair, that they will make the success of the negotiation certain and complete, according to their contract with the Treasury.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Modoc War—Overdue Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—A messenger arrived at Yreka to-day, from the front. Gillem had assumed command of the troops there, and will establish a line of carriers between headquarters and Yreka. On Sunday Colonel Stone sent out for supplies of grain, sugar, and coffee. The troops will remain on the defensive till the results of the labors of the Peace Commission are made known, and in that time will consume all the surplus provisions in that section of the country.

The Australian steamer Nevada is about ten days overdue at this port. There is considerable apprehension felt for her safety.

Suicided by Taking Morphine.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 9.—Charlie F. Buckey, *alias* T. W. Bentz, committed suicide while confined in the station house last night. From facts developed in the Coroner's inquest, we learn that Buckey's home is in Wheeling, W. Va., that he has been dealing in cattle and doing railroad contracting in Texas for several years. He and his wife, maiden name Louisa Dorsey, who claims that they were married in Cincinnati the middle of January, came here last Monday, and in the evening he left, stating that he was off for a week's stay in Baltimore. It appears that one George Clark stood between with a fair share of her affections, for on Saturday morning Buckey sent a boy to his wife with a note which asked her to meet him at the hotel. It was signed "Geo. C." Her reply, which was found in his pass-book, and her finally coming to the hotel, no doubt tells the tale. He was arrested about 6 o'clock for being drunk, and found dead in his cell at 8:30, with morphine and pieces of the vial scattered about him. Searching him, the policeman got a watch and chain, two revolvers, and over $30 in gold and silver, but failed to find the morphine and over $240 he had hidden about his person. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of morphine administered by his own hand.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Geo. W. Chesebro, a prominent citizen of Breedsville, Mich., was killed by a falling tree on Saturday.

Michael Moloney was run over by a train on the Michigan Central Road, near Detroit, on Friday night, and so injured that he died yesterday afternoon. He caught his foot in a frog, and was unable to get loose.

John Henry Miller, a butcher, of Columbus, Ohio, went home on Saturday night and found his wife very much excited, and trying to eject from her room Ferdinand Druggest, a man who she declared attempted to commit a rape on her. Miller coolly told the man to leave, and, after his refusal, fired one chamber of his revolver, the ball taking effect in Druggest's face, just under the right eye. The surgeons are unable to find the ball, and Druggest will probably die.

Obituary.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—Ex-Governor Geary returned here from New York last evening, in apparent good health. About 9 o'clock this morning, while breakfasting with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back. Before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. It is supposed that heart disease or apoplexy was the cause. The citizens are greatly excited, and much sorrow is expressed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 8.—The Rev. Frederick Marsh, more than half a century pastor of the Congregational Church at Winchester Centre, died yesterday, aged 90 years.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 9.—Captain Jack Chambers, latterly connected with the steamboat E. H. Durfee, and known extensively on the Ohio, and Mississippi, and Western waters generally, died of apoplexy this evening.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 9.—John Flanders, a farmer near Brocton, N. Y., was murdered this morning by a German tramp named Deitzel, who called at the house and asked for breakfast. Flanders said it would soon be ready, and asked him to split some wood in the meanwhile. As soon as Deitzel took the axe, he struck Flanders two blows on the head with it, killing him instantly, and then fled. He was pursued, caught, and subjected, this afternoon, to a preliminary examination. The evidence being insufficient, a further examination of the case will be held to-morrow. Flanders was 65 years old, had a grown-up family, and was generally respected by the community.

Railroad Accident.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 9.—A passenger train from Philadelphia, due here at 9 p. m., yesterday ran into a coal train at Mount Carbon, the engine of the passenger train and baggage and ladies' car being thrown down an embankment. The engine was demolished, the baggage car burned, and the passenger car partially burned. The engineer was seriously injured, and the fireman received severe internal injuries. Two ladies and a child in the passenger car were taken out of the window unhurt. The conductor of the coal train is blamed.

The Geary Obsequies.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—The funeral of ex-Governor Geary is announced to take place on Thursday morning next, from the First Presbyterian Church, on Market Square. On Wednesday, at such time as the Legislature may designate, the remains will lie in state at the Capitol. The obsequies will be under the supervision of the State authorities, and in the immediate charge of the Knights Templar.

Ocean Steamship Arrival.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 9.—Arrived, steamship North American, from Glasgow 23d.

—In the Ukraine (Russia) the women court more generally than the men. When a young woman falls in love with a man she is not in the least ashamed to go to his father's house and reveal her passion in the most tender and pathetic manner, and to promise the most submissive obedience if he will accept her as a wife. Should the insensible man pretend any excuse, she tells him she is resolved never to go out of the house till he gives his consent, and accordingly, taking up her lodgings, remains there. If he still obstinately refuses her, his case becomes exceedingly distressing. The Church is commonly on her side, and to turn her out would provoke her kindred to revenge her honor, so that he has no method left but to betake himself to flight till he is otherwise disposed of.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The report of the Attorney General of the operations of the Department of Justice for the last fiscal year has been sent to Congress. In regard to the payment of Marshals and the expenses of the United States Courts, it is somewhat interesting. The expenses of the Courts during the last year were $3,076,332. The figures for the State of Arkansas show that the reports of extravagance in the use of Government money by Logan H. Root, the ex-Marshal, and other officers, were not exaggerated. More funds by many thousands were used in Arkansas than in any State in the Union. For Marshals alone more than $276,000 was expended, while the expenses of clerks and attorneys bring the amount to $307,724, or nearly $12,000 more than the three districts in New York cost, and $186,000 more than was expended in Pennsylvania, where the business of the Courts is at least double what it is in Arkansas. The United States Courts in Ohio cost less than $100,000; those in Illinois less than $42,000, and in Missouri a little more than $72,000. The one District in South Carolina drew $187,320, and the same in North Carolina, $184,368. It should be borne in mind that these extravagant figures relate to the year ending June 30, 1872. It will be interesting to note the difference between the past and present fiscal year, when the expenses for Marshals in South Carolina, Arkansas, and other Southern States were immense on account of the campaigns.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames, in reply to the last telegram sent him by the Poland Committee, he not having deigned to answer the previous ones, says he will be here on Tuesday morning. The Committee were in secret session over two hours to-day, in consultation as to their authority to punish the members implicated in the Credit Mobilier scandal. Three members of the Committee said to-day the newspapers have been unjust to the Committee in foretelling that the report would be a whitewashing. They say the members will not shrink from their duty, and the report will not be censured by the fair-minded public. Nothing more will be done except to re-examine Ames, unless his testimony should be such that other witnesses would be necessary. Mr. Colfax will be given another hearing if he desires it. It is expected that the report will go in about the middle of the approaching week.

LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to allow Mr. Holman to propose an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, providing for reducing tolls on the Louisville and Portland Canal, assuming the bonded debt of the Company. The amendment will be offered by Mr. Holman, when the bill comes up. This is not as much as the friends of the canal would have desired, but it is considered as favorable to the passage of the amendment. Mr. Dodds and Mr. Stevenson are busily engaged in polling the members of the House on the measure.

LOUISIANA.

Senator Morton's Committee will report on Monday in connection with the Louisiana investigation against counting the Electoral or Presidential votes of that State, and action will be at once demanded in order that some course may be decided on before Wednesday, the day for counting the Electoral votes of the several States. The other branches of the Louisiana inquiry are not so pressing, and can wait.

The Committee is greatly divided in regard to the State election. They have been in frequent consultation, and there seems to be little doubt that Carpenter favors a new election, and that Morton approves of the *de facto* Government.

DID THEY PAY INCOME TAX?

Inquiry is being made as to whether Wilson, or Brooks, or Boyer, or Hooper, or any other holders of the Credit Mobilier stock and participants in the enormous dividends, paid the income tax of 5 per cent on such dividend, according to the law existing at that time.

SALARIES.

The bill of the House Judiciary Committee for the increase of salaries of the President, Cabinet officers, Supreme Court Judges, and members of Congress will be rather

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY,

so far as the latter officers are concerned. The bill provides that each Senator, Member, and Delegate shall receive pay for this entire Congress, which will require a back payment of $6,000 apiece. There are 74 Senators and 253 Members and Delegates, and the amount required to pay them will be $1,962,000.

THE ANNUAL ROW

between the House Appropriation Committee and the Commerce Committee, as to which shall have charge of the River and Harbor bill, occurred to-day, and the debate between Shellabarger and Garfield was very spirited. The House took a strong interest in the matter, and there was a good deal of confusion. The question, however, was not decided, but it is probable the Appropriation Committee will give in, as usual.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SHIPPING ACT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The Shipping act was amended so as not to apply to the case of vessels bound to the British North American Possessions, the West India Islands, and Mexico.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President signed the acts making appropriations for the expenses of the investigations with regard to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, and to remove the disabilities of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, and A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.

FIVE-TWENTY REDEMPTION.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Richardson says the indications are that an additional call for one hundred millions will be made immediately after the one to be made on the 1st of March, making two hundred millions in all.

THE LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices were occupied several hours to-day hearing arguments in regard to the location of the proposed bridge of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company across the Mississippi. Congress, last year, authorized this Company to construct a bridge at or near LaCrosse, Wis., leaving its precise location to be determined by the Secretary of War, who, on recommendation of the Board of Army Engineers, fixed its location at the town of LaCrosse. The Railroad Company are dissatisfied with its location for the reason that it obliges them to make something of a detour, and now seek legislation authorizing the bridge to be located at a point about a mile and a half above the main portion of the town. Alexander Mitchell, President, and I Cottrell, Attorney of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, represented its interests at the Committee meeting to-day. The opposing interests were represented by J. W. Losey, Attorney of the Southern Minnesota Railway Company, and Congressmen Rusk and Dunnell, of Wisconsin and Minnesota, respectively. General Weitzel, of the Engineer Corps, was also present to answer questions and defend the action of the Army Locating Board, of which he was a member. The Committee took the question under consideration.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate Committee on Elections have completed their report on so much evidence as relates to the proceedings in connection with the electoral vote of Louisiana. The report is brief, merely stating the facts of the case without recommendation to the Senate. It will be presented on Monday. It is concurred in by all.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Secretary Robeson was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, with Representative Leonard Myers, and asked an appropriation of half a million for League Island.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day concluded the River and Harbor bill. Among other things they agreed to recommend an appropriation of $225,000 for the improvement of the East River, including Hell Gate, New York; $50,000 for Portland Harbor, and $75,000 for Buffalo Harbor.

THE MINT BILL.

Both Houses having agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on disagreeing votes upon the Mint Coinage bill. It is practically a law, and will go into effect the 1st of April next.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Among the bills reported from the Committee on Claims, and passed by the House to-day, was a bill appropriating various amounts awarded by the Southern Claims Commissioners last year, in payment for Quartermaster and Commissary stores furnished by loyalists in the South during the war.

MORE CABINET MAKING.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—A Washington special to the *Evening Dispatch* of this city, says it is generally understood that Charles W. Ford, present Internal Revenue Collector of this District, and an old personal friend of General Grant, will succeed Delano as Secretary of the Interior.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Select Committee of the Senate considered the Credit Mobilier matter. The members held a preliminary meeting this morning, to discuss, informally, what is the exact scope of the duty with which they are charged, and adjourned to meet again next Monday. It was not decided to-day, but it is considered quite certain that the sessions of the Committee will be public.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Judge Poland's Committee, this morning, held a secret session for two hours, and discussed the evidence preparatory to a final report, to be made within a week or ten days. They only await the return of Ames to close the examination. It was decided to send the Sergeant-at-Arms for him if he is not heard from to-day. Two telegrams sent to him are unanswered. After the examination of Ames, Mr. Colfax will be allowed to offer testimony to show where the $1,200 deposited in the First National Bank came from; but the Committee expect to hear all this evidence in one day and then close. At the request of Judge Hale, counsel for Mr. Colfax, the Committee directed that Ames be notified to bring his memorandum book, referred to in his testimony, on his return.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Wilson Committee examined no witnesses to-day.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Louisiana Senatorial Investigating Committee, this morning, after a brief preliminary consultation, adjourned until Monday morning. This indicates that the Committee has not arrived at any agreement as to the Electoral vote.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On motion of Mr. ARTHUR, the Senate bill appropriating $130,000 for the Government building at Covington, Ky., was passed.

The bill to rearrange the Judicial Districts in Mississippi passed.

Mr. DAWES made an appeal to take up and pass a new

BOSTON RELIEF BILL.

The bill already passed, remitting the duties on goods destroyed, is virtually dead. It could not pass the Senate, and its friends gave it up. He now asked to report another bill from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. KERR (Indiana) objected.

THE HUBBELL CLAIM.

The House then took up the bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the payment to Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, or his heirs, or legal representatives, of $133,333, in full satisfaction of the balance of his actual loss and damage ascertained by the Court of Claims, for the use by the United States Government of several millions of his patent fuses for navy shells, for rifle cannon, and explosive shells during the war, and for the transfer of his patents to the United States.

After discussion, Mr. KERR moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas, 59; nays, 105.

Mr. ARCHER moved to strike $100,000 out of the Appropriation bill. As thus amended, appropriating $33,333, it passed.

The House then proceeded, under special order, to the consideration of the business reported by the Committee on Claims.

PRIVATE BILLS.

After passing a large number of private bills, the House, at half-past 4,

Adjourned.

WALL STREET.

Weekly Review of Business on the Stock, Gold, and Produce Exchanges—Finance and Commerce Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—During the past week money has been higher, ranging from 7 to 1-32. Prime discounts have been dull at 8 to 10.

Foreign exchanges were dull and weak.

Gold has fluctuated considerably, ranging between 112⅞@114¼, closing at the highest figures. The operations of the Treasury during the week included the sale of $1,500,000 gold; the disbursement of $1,356,000 interest, and $25,700 gold in redemption of bonds; the receipt of $2,800,000 gold for customs, and purchase of $518,250 bonds.

Government bonds have been less active than last week, with a lower range of values. The success of the Syndicate has been much less decided than was expected.

The stock market has been active, with considerable animation and excitement at intervals. There has been a marked advance in prices, attended with frequent reactions. The chief activity was in Western Union, which ranged between 87½ and 94½, with a very large business. Erie was next in interest, the two extremes of the week being 65⅝ and 69¾. Pacific Mail declined to 71¼, but later advanced to 76⅞, with increased activity. C., C. & I. C. has been active at 40½ to 43¾. Hannibal & St. Joseph shares advanced from 47⅞ to 52⅞ for common, and from 69⅜ to 71 for preferred, with more movement in the common stock. New York Central advanced from 104⅜ to 106¼, and reacted somewhat. Lake Shore rose from 94⅜ to 96⅞. Northwestern was more active. Harlem declined from 120¼ to 118⅛. Atlantic & Pacific preferred ranged between 36⅛ and 38, and Missouri Pacific between 57⅜ and 59⅝. Union Pacific fluctuates between 36⅞ and 35, and Boston, Hartford & Erie between 10⅞ and 8⅝. Atlantic Mail declined from 7⅞ to 6. The bituminous coal stocks advanced 5⅛ per cent in "consolidation," and declined 2 per cent in Central. Adams Express declined from 99¼ to 98, but the fluctuations in the other express stocks are not important. A number of shares, such as Rock Island, Wabash, St. Paul, and Ohio & Mississippi have fluctuated ¾ to 1½ per cent, alternately up and down, on very moderate dealings.

MONEY.

Money was active to-day at 7 gold to 1-32, closing at the latter figure.

GOLD

was strong and higher in the morning, when sales were made at 114¼, the highest point of the present upward movement, but there was a reaction to 113¾ followed by a rally to 114 at the close. The shipments for the week include $1,003,000 American gold, $350,000 of which went out by the Adriatic to-day, notwithstanding the low rate of sight exchange.

BONDS.

Government bonds were dull but firmer. The Syndicate claim that over one-third of the new loan has been taken, and the report was circulated this afternoon that two-thirds have been subscribed for. The cable, reported bonds higher in London, and there were other indications that operations of the Syndicate were likely to be successful in the end. The German bankers, who did all in their power in foreign markets to throw obstacles in way of subscriptions, it is thought have created a large short interest in the market, particularly that for new fives. The Syndicate, under the terms of the contract, have until Dec. 1 to dispose of whatever balance remains unsold.

STOCKS.

The stock market was stronger but not active. Western Union fell off a fraction. The Executive Committee, with but one dissenting vote, approved President Orton's purchase of the Cuba cable.

PRODUCE.

Flour was lower and irregular for most grades. The offerings were larger of family, No. 2, and superfine. Wheat was tame, though holders were firm. Winter ruled very firm and scarce.

Pork was moderately active and firm; 250 brls new mess sold at $14.50. Cut meats met with a moderate business. Sales of 100 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5c; 200 boxes at 5 1-16c; also, sales of 1,000 city pickled shoulders at 6⅝c; 500 do at 6⅛c; and 15 boxes pickled bellies at 8c. Bacon was steady and in good demand, with sales of 500 boxes long and short clear for March, at 7⅛c; 300 boxes do for April at 7¼c. Lard was in moderate demand and steady, with sales of 1,275 tcs at 8⅛c for prime Western for February; 8⅜c for March, and 8 9-16c for April.

To the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Syndicate Bankers have made a report, in which they state they are not at liberty to give the amount of subscriptions to the new 5 per cent loan of the United States.

Farmers in Council.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 8.—The farmers of LaSalle County had a large and enthusiastic Convention at the Court House here to-day. About 500 of the most prominent farmers of the county were in attendance. A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the Senate not to confirm Governor Beveridge's appointment of Warehouse Commissioners.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 8.—A boiler of Yates & Co.'s agricultural implement manufactory, at Topeka, Mason County, Ill., exploded yesterday at 11 o'clock, tearing away one end of the factory building, and fatally injuring Samuel Yates, one of the proprietors of the establishment, and severely injuring the other member of the firm. Samuel Yates died of his injuries this morning.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE KNOT UNTIED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—The resignation of Stillwell clears the way out of the railroad difficulty, as McCrea and Robinson will undoubtedly follow suit. Neither of them will stand in the way, and next week the Senate will have an opportunity to pass upon three new names. Very likely the Senators will be glad enough to descend from their high horse, and the farmers be tickled to death by the nomination of a genuine husbandman, taken direct from the corn-crib. Everyone hopes the result will be satisfactory to everybody. It is understood that the Governor will not touch the disappointed candidates, whose behavior in kicking up the muss deserves punishment. Morgan will hardly succeed. The reasons for not reappointing him are as strong as ever in the Governor's mind. The farmers seem to demand him and somebody else. The Farmers' Club should meet and elect two men, and command the Governor to appoint them. It would necessitate the abdication by the Governor of his prerogative, but what of that? He has had such a rough experience during the past week that most anything would be a relief, and the approach of Sunday must be hailed by him with unusual fervor. He will have another siege after the Sabbath, another horde of office-seekers, perhaps another fight with the Senate. However the dispute terminates, it casts a cloud over the Administration at the outset, and it starts on its four years' trip with anything but bright forebodings. Who the new men will be is a matter of conjecture. It is not impossible that McCrea will be retained, and, with two others acceptable to the farmers, he could be confirmed. Ex-Speaker Smith, a farmer indeed, and a thoroughly honest man, is spoken of, but he will not accept.

CHICAGO TAX-BILL.

The Municipal Committee reported to the House the bill proposed by the Chicago City authorities for the collection of taxes for the year 1872 and prior years, with amendments, and recommended that it pass. The principal amendment provides that when appeals are taken to the Supreme Court, the amount of the tax appealed shall be deposited with the County Clerk until the appeal is decided. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

THE SCHOOL-BOOK QUESTION.

The Committee on Education reported against adopting a set of books for use in all schools, and the House agreed with the Committee.

THE CANAL AND RIVER IMPROVEMENT JOBS.

The Federal Relations Committee reported it would be a good thing to improve the Illinois, Ohio, Mississippi, and Great Wabash Rivers, and Congressmen should be instructed to aid the scheme. Johnson, of Rock Island, desired to add Rock River, which he eulogized, saying that $100,000 would make it navigable, and enable Rock Island and Davenport to get cheap coal from the banks in Henry, Whiteside, and other counties. Mr. Bradwell desired to add Chicago River. Mr. Wood, the Little Wabash. Mr. Moffit, the Sangamon. Mr. Dolan stood by the Little Wabash. Mr. Inscore was opposed to the whole system of internal improvement. Some one began to suggest the Kankakee, and the Styx came near being included. The Ohio and Mississippi and the Illinois were adopted, and the Great Wabash, Rock River, and the other streamlets were laid on the table.

GEOLOGICAL.

A bill was introduced by the Geological Committee, providing for the publication of the sixth volume of the State Geologist's report.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Hay introduced a resolution tendering the use of the hall to the Hon. Joseph Medill on Wednesday evening next, to deliver an address on minority representation. It was adopted.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The petition of the American Woman Suffrage Association for the ballot for the sex was more respectfully treated than by the Senate, and was referred to a Special Committee of Five. Mr. Dolan moved, and Mr. Bradwell seconded, that the Committee be composed of two women and three men, which was lost. It was suggested that the motion would put the mover and seconder on the Committee.

RAILROADS.

Mr. Mann introduced a bill permitting railroads to change their termini.

Mr. Hildrup, of the Railroad Committee introduced the following bill, which was read a first time under a suspension of the rules.

An act to prevent extortion by railroad corporations, and persons using and operating railroads.

SEC. 1. If any director, superintendent, ticket agent, or other officer, or any owner, or any person operating or owning any railroad within this State, shall direct or authorize the collection or receiving of any greater rate or amount of fare or freight, for the transportation of any passenger or property, than is allowed by law, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and to be fined not less than $100, nor more than $2,000 for each offence, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace in the county where the offence is committed, and shall be committed to the county jail until the judgment and costs are paid.

SEC. 2. If any conductor, station agent, ticket agent, officer, servant, or employe of any corporation, person, company, or association of persons owning or operating any railroad within this State, or any car used or running upon any such railroad, shall ask, demand, or receive from any person or corporation, any greater rate or amount of fare or freight, for the transportation of any passenger or property than is allowed by law, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offence be fined not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence is committed, and the offender shall be committed to the County Jail until the fine and costs are paid.

SEC. 3. Every conductor, or other servant, or employe of any corporation, person, company, or association of persons, owning or operating any railroad within this State, or any car used or running upon such railroad, who shall assault, beat or attempt to eject from, or put out of, any railroad car, used or running upon any such railroad, on account of the failure, or refusal of any such person to pay any greater rate or amount of fare than is allowed by law, or when any such person shall tender for his fare the rate or amount allowed by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace of the county in which the offence is committed; and the offender shall be committed to the County Jail until the fines and costs are paid.

SEC. 4. All fines collected under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the Superintendent of Public Schools of the county in which they are collected, and by him distributed to the several townships, in the same manner as the General School Fund.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any act in regard to railroads now in force, but the remedies herein provided for shall be considered as in addition to those already provided by law, or existing in favor of the party aggrieved.

PULLMAN CAR TAXATION.

The special Committee of the Senate on the Taxation of the Pullman Palace Car Company's stock, will report on Monday, that the Company states it has 77 cars valued at $4,000 each, making $300,000, which was assessed at one-third, or $102,666.66. To this should be added $57,388.70 worth of personal property in Cook County, the entire amount being equalized at $158,650. The Company got out an injunction on the ground that the cars should be assessed as rolling stock, when they should pay in Chicago but a *pro rata* of $16,411.30, and that the tax is payable by the roads on which and in the counties through which the cars run. The injunction was sustained by the Supreme Court. The amount taxed is on an assessment of $16,411.30 in Cook County, leaving $291,589 untaxed. The average value of the cars is $20,000 each, making $1,540,000, which if assessed at the same rate as farmers are, would amount to $308,000. The Company now pays a tax on land of one-fifteenth of the actual value. The Committee recommends legislation compelling this and all express and telegraph companies to list their property in the counties through which the lines extend, and that the Railroad Commission have control of the matter.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE WAREHOUSE QUESTION.

Mr. Stilwell's resignation is in the possession of the Governor, and will be accepted. McCrea and Robinson have gone home, but their resignations are in the hands of friends, who will present them at the proper time. They have been induced to withdraw by gentlemen who desired harmony between the Executive and the Republican Senators. The Governor did not ask for the resignations, but will have to receive them. He must ask the Senate permission to withdraw his nominations, which will be humiliating. It would be much more dignified for him to compel the Senate to act, and if it rejects bear the responsibility. In that case he could nominate new men. Retracing his steps at this juncture will be construed into cowardice, and many gentlemen think he should maintain the dignity of his position, and his right to nominate whom he pleased. He may stoop to the blast, which could not injure him if he stood erect. There is no good reason why a fraction of the Senate should turn him from his purpose.

The prospect is that he will condescend to withdraw his nominees before action is taken, and new names are being considered.

Morgan will not be kept unless the Executive mind changes. He is here, awaiting events, and an attempt will be made to compel the Governor to send in his name. That would be conceding everything. The pressure is strong. Fresh men should be chosen, men who have not sought the place, and do not expect it. The names of ex-Senator Adams, Judge Underwood, and ex-Speaker Smith are mentioned. Smith is said to have declined already, and it is feared Underwood will also.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—The Senate was not in session, having adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE.

THE CODE.

The consideration of the minority report on the Code was made the special order for the 18th inst.

BILLS.

House bill 34, in regard to the election and filling of vacancies, was reported with a substitute, which was ordered printed.

House bill 43, establishing District County Courts, was ordered printed.

The substitute for House bill 19, relative to the collection of municipal taxes, was ordered to a second reading.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The memorial of the American Woman's Suffrage Association was referred to a Special Committee of five.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

A resolution instructing our Congressmen to vote to improve the Mississippi, Ohio, and Illinois Rivers was adopted. Motions to include the Great and Little Wabash, Rock, and Sangamon Rivers were lost.

GEOLOGICAL.

The Committee on Geological Survey reported a bill providing for publishing the usual report of the State Geologist.

INVESTIGATION.

The Senate joint resolution for a Committee to investigate the charges against the ex-Secretary of State was adopted.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. HAWES—To amend the School law.

Mr. GOLDEN—To amend the Corporation act; to amend the Revenue law.

Mr. HAY—To amend the Springfield charter.

Mr. HILDRUP—To prevent extortion on railroads, read a first time and ordered printed.

Mr. LEMMA—For an appropriation for the Southern Normal University.

Mr. MANN—Enabling railroads to change their termini.

Mr. SHAW—To amend the Limitation law, regulating the rate of interest on judgments and decrees.

Mr. SMITH, providing for a permanent resurvey of lands.

Mr. ANTHONY, authorizing cities to construct and maintain water-works.

Mr. TRUITT, in relation to the election of Justices of the Peace, and for the preservation of game and fish.

Adjourned.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 8.—In the Senate to-day, a memorial and joint resolution asking Congress to pass a law granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers and sailors in the late war, was adopted.

Senator Shane submitted a report from the Rankin Investigation Committee, which was placed on file. More petitions were presented asking for the regulation of railroad tariff. Chapter 9 of the System of Common Schools being taken up, a long discussion was had over a motion abolishing the office of County Superintendent, which was lost, and the salary of the Superintendent was fixed at $300 in counties not exceeding 4,000 inhabitants, and $50 for each additional thousand; in no case the salary to exceed $12,000. The maximum amount to be levied for school purposes was fixed at 3 mills; that the tax levied in any district for school houses shall not exceed 20 mills on the dollar of the taxable property in the district; and that for contingent fund not to exceed $20 for each pupil. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

In the House to-day, a joint resolution, asking Congress to give the soldiers and sailors of the late war 160 acres of land, was adopted. Mr. O'Donnell presented a report of the Committee appointed to investigate the defalcation of Treasurer Rankin, which was placed on file. Consideration of Chapter 5 of Railways and their Organizations was resumed. Mr. Clark offered an amendment providing that railway companies shall not charge more for the transportation of freight for a less distance than they charge for a greater, nor discriminate between individuals or localities by charging more to one than to another for like services. Adopted.

Mr. Irish moved a reconsideration of the vote, and, after a lengthy discussion, the motion prevailed—yeas, 45; nays, 35.

Mr. Kasson then offered a substitute for the same, as follows:

"No railroad corporation, or company, or persons operating any railroad in this State shall hereafter discriminate in any manner for or against any person, corporation, or company shipping or offering for transportation over such road any freight, but the same rates shall be offered and received from all shippers from the same point for the same class and quantity of freight, and if any person, company, or corporation shall be required to pay any larger sum than has been received by such railroad company or its agents, whether by special rates, rebate, or otherwise, from any other person, corporation or company for the same class or quality of freight offered at the same point, the corporation or company so receiving the same shall be liable to the party paying the greater rate for double the whole he has paid in excess of the rates taken from any other shipper, under the conditions aforesaid, to be recovered in an ordinary action therefor at law."

Pending discussion on the substitute the House adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 8.—Both Houses had sessions this morning, but to very little purpose, and the attendance, especially in the Assembly, was very small. Both Houses had the usual petitions on both sides of the property exemption and land grant questions.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the Governor submitting a report of his action on the settlement of the Duluth dyke, which trouble was referred to the Committee on State Affairs. Several Assembly resolutions were laid over, and one asking aid of the General Government for the improvement of Menomonee and Oconto harbors, adopted. In the Assembly, a resolution for final adjournment on the 27th was postponed till Tuesday. A resolution, embracing the cream of the Legislative Manual, ordering 1,500 copies of the statistical list, was reconsidered, and considerable debate took place on State printing, showing a good deal of variance on the subject. Finally, the motion to indefinitely postpone was lost by a large majority, only 55 members being present, and the subject was postponed till Tuesday.

The reason assigned yesterday for the session to-day was that the Committees might work and report bills to the house, but the continued railroad discussion, yesterday, prevented that, and there were no bills acted on to-day, nor is there anything on the Speaker's table for the next session.

No bills passed either House, and both adjourned till Monday evening.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 8.—Though busy all day, little was accomplished by the Legislature. The House bill, by Blackman, of Van Buren, extending the definition of personal estate, so as to increase taxation, was tabled in the House. The joint resolution pensioning all surviving soldiers of 1812, and the widows of such as are deceased, passed the House.

A bill was introduced in the Senate establishing two homœopathic professorships in the University. The Senate bill raising jurors' fees in Justices' Courts passed the Senate.

The House also passed, in Committee of the Whole, the Senate bill appropriating $38,000 for deficiencies at the University, and for finishing the new hall.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 8.—The Pomeroy Investigation Committee have been engaged for the past two days in taking the testimony of Senator York. He reiterates his statement that Pomeroy paid him $7,000, in consideration of a promise to vote for him for Senator. He also says only himself, B. F. Simpson Colonel, Johnson, J. C. Heaton, Geo. R. Peck, and Geo. C. Crowther were acquainted with the plan for exposing Pomeroy, and that Senator-elect Ingalls knew nothing of it until it was developed in joint convention. He declined to make any direct charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, but made a statement to the Committee in secret session, in which it is understood he gave the names of members whom Pomeroy said he had bought.

The Committee adjourned to 4 o'clock Monday.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—The Senatorial Bribery Committee at Jefferson City made a report to the House, to-day, in which they exonerate Senator Bogy of any attempt at bribery in the Senatorial election. They find, however, that General Dorris did try to bribe two members, but it had no bearing on the case. All the members of the Committee signed the report except Headlee, Republican member, who will submit a minority report on Wednesday next.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 8.—The *Republican* of this morning said there were certain members of the Legislature, who were waiting to be bought to vote for certain measures, and it could name them. The article was read in the House to-day, and a Committee of three was appointed to investigate the matter.

The recusant witness, Foster, was brought before the House to-day. The questions asked him by the Committee which he refused to answer were decided to be pertinent by the House, and the witness was remanded to the charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

NEW YORK.

Cuban Reception—Accidental Shooting—Female Suffrage—The Stokes Case—Fire Works Explosion—A Forger Wanted—Another Horrid Murder—A Father Kills His Son.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The report that Judge Boardman has denied a new trial to Stokes is untrue, but it is believed such will be the result when the decision is announced next week. In that event Stokes' counsel will apply in succession to thirty-one other Judges, in the hope that one of them will give the condemned man another chance for life. Stokes' manner, it is said, has recently become abstracted, and a failure of mental activity is hinted at. His hair is rapidly turning white. In his dress he is still extremely neat. He conversed with a reporter at some length to-day, railing at "That absurd verdict." He showed the following letter which he has received, he alleges, from Fisk's private Secretary, Tom Comer:

ED.: Forgive me. I done but my duty. Remember me to the Colonel when you see him. Tell him Mrs. Fisk is well; and give him full particulars of Jay Gould's affair. I have no doubt he will forgive you for assassinating him. Yours, COMER.

Stokes (as the reporter handed back the original)—Now what do you think of that? He's the man who bossed the getting up of this perjured evidence against me; and he writes me such a letter as that on the very day I am sentenced.

Reporter—Have you seen your wife at all since this thing happened?

Stokes—No. She's in Europe.

Reporter—How much time is there for legal proceedings?

Stokes—This is February, isn't it?

Reporter—Yes.

Stokes—I believe the day is sometime the last part of this month, isn't it? I can't remember exactly. I think it's the last of this month sometime. But I hope for a stay. I think no Judge would refuse me a chance like that.

At this point Stokes laughed queerly, and seem disinclined to converse further.

It is believed here that some Bohemian has manufactured Evans' alleged confession about murdering the Joyce children and several other little girls in New England. The confession, as it appeared in print, is very flimsy, and has the earmarks of a canard written by a bungler.

To the three cases of criminal shooting here yesterday, two of which were fatal, must be added an atrocious deed in Brooklyn. A German named Peter Fox, was arrested to-day for beating to death his son John Fox, aged 13, on Tuesday night. The boy refused to go for beer, and ask for credit, whereupon his father pounded him unmercifully with a thick stick, causing death last night. When discovered by the police to-day, in a hall bedroom, the body was covered with bruises. The back and shoulders were one livid mass of flesh, from which the skin had peeled off. The parents were arrested and questioned separately. Fox said his son was killed by falling out of the window, and his wife stated that he was fatally injured by falling out of a sleigh.

The leading papers are beginning to print double-leaded editorials regarding the frightful prevalence of murder in New York.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Colonel Melchor Agurar is to be given a grand reception by the Cuban residents here, on Sunday, in honor of his services in connection with the recent Edgar Stuart expedition. It is expected that money will be subscribed at the meeting toward a new Cuban expedition.

Wm. Barker, 16 years old, yesterday evening shot John Schaeffer, aged 10 years, killing him instantly. Barker was teasing some boys, who were present, and pointed the pistol toward Schaeffer, saying: "Look out, I'll shoot you." Barker says the shooting was accidental, as he did not think the pistol was loaded.

At a meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, yesterday, a resolution and protest were adopted entreating the House of Representatives to defeat the bill offered by Mr. Merritt, of Utah, to disfranchise women in that Territory.

An explosion at the fireworks manufactory of Sparks, in Dey street, this morning, seriously injured Sparks himself and a female employe. There were forty-five women employed in the works.

Wm. Ellis *alias* Leven White, charged with obtaining $1,300 on forged bonds at the bank of J. V. Painter, at Cleveland, O., was, this morning, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, sent back to that State.

Prof. Tyndall, Cyrus W. Field, and Minister Orr sailed to-day.

The *Fifth Avenue Journal*, a society paper, is dead.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The National Bank of Atchison, Kansas, with a capital of $100,000, was yesterday authorized to commence business.

Tom Nagle, who was shot in Memphis on Friday, lies in a critical condition. Tobin is committed to await the result.

C. C. Banks has been arrested at Beard Court House, Va., for robbing the mail. The case will come up at Lynchburg on Monday.

The stage line from Kelton, Utah, to Boise City, Idaho, is running regularly, and has not been interrupted by the epizootic, as reported.

At Brighton, Mass., on Friday evening, Homer Lane, in the wrestling match for the championship, beat Lang Dolan in the contest for $1,000 aside.

John Drew, supposed, from papers found on his person, to have belonged in Buffalo, was found dead in the road between Osborn and Stewartville, Mo., on the 4th inst.

Charles H. Babcock was arrested on Friday, at Liberty Hill, Conn., by direction of the Special Agent of the Post Office Department, for publishing and distributing through the mails obscene matter.

About six thousand dollars collected from the General Government about one year ago, being the balance due Nebraska on account of land sales, appears never to have reached the Nebraska State Treasury.

The Sash, Lock, and Weather Strip Company of Chicago, capital $90,000, and the "Nescio," a society formed in Chicago for rational culture of social life, filed articles of association yesterday with the Secretary of State at Springfield.

The Executive Committee of the Memphis Carnival Festival have sent President Grant a special invitation to attend, and have secured the suite of rooms at the Peabody Hotel occupied by the Grand Duke Alexis for the President and his Cabinet.

T. H. Foster, grain merchant of Tolono, Ill., had his safe robbed on Friday night of $2,000. The party or parties blew the safe open, and by means of sledge-hammers succeeded in opening the money drawer. Detectives have been sent for and are now working up the case.

Two boys named Mat Peterson and Lyman Harris, in a small scow catching driftwood opposite the lower portion of New Albany, yesterday, were turned over in the water. The boys went under the flat boat. On rising from below it, Peterson was rescued by a spectator, but Harris sank and was drowned.

The resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, a few days ago, declaring against the construction of any bridge below the mouth of the Missouri River with spans less than 500 feet wide or lower than 500 feet above high water mark, have been ratified in open session on 'Change, by a large majority.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A Newport, R. I., special says that the Italian bark Emila Castela Marie, with Merchandise for New York, sprung a leak and sunk, on Wednesday night, near that place, the Captain and four men being asleep in the cabin at the time she went down. One of her crew has arrived at Newport, and two others are reported saved.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—A letter received here gives the particulars of the sinking of the ship Tuscarora on the 9th of January. During the night, the mate and six men jumped overboard and reached one of the boats, which contained four of the crew who were keeping it clear of the ship. The Captain refused to follow them, and with fourteen of the crew remained in the mizzen rigging and sank with the vessel at 11 p. m. The next morning, the survivors were picked up by the British steamer Emerald and landed at Gibraltar.

Two Hundred Reformed Sinners.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 8.—The union revival meetings, which have been conducted here during the past five weeks, the most of the time under the supervision of the Rev. E. P. Hammond, have closed. The result of the work has been the acquisition of over 200 new members to the various evangelical churches of the city.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—The Government, without stating wherefore, has ordered the closing of the medical school at Montpelier.

The northern portion of France has just been visited by a heavy snow-storm, and railway travel is blockaded. The English mails are two days overdue.

The Court at Lizeaux has sentenced nine persons to pay fines and suffer imprisonment for affiliating with the Internationalists.

The Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly to-day adopted, after consideration, the amendment proposed by Haussonville, providing that the Council of Ministers shall decide whether the presence of Thiers is required in the Assembly during discussions on interpolations. The proposal of Dufuare for speedy legislation on the subjects of the election for and composition of the next Assembly. The composition and powers of the Second Chamber and the organization of the Executive during the interval between the dissolution of the present and the meeting of the next Assembly was rejected.

The Committee then adopted the remaining articles and elected. Duke Broglie its reporter. It is believed that the action of the Committee will lead to rupture between Thiers and the Assembly.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—The Cortes yesterday almost unanimously passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry. Only two Deputies voted in the negative.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Intelligence from the north of Spain says that the Carlist force, which was defeated by the Spanish troops, are again ready to take the field. The commander of the royal troops at Alsaqua is apprehensive of an attack and demands reinforcements. Ollo, with 2,000 Carlists, has defeated the Government troops near Deva, Guipuzcoa, and now threatens General Ungura.

MADRID, Feb. 8.—Five hundred Carlists under Lakalla made an attack yesterday on the Viladrate, but were repulsed by the garrison, which numbered only 100 men. The authorities announce that the insurrection in Saragossa is completely suppressed.

King Amadeus signed the decree for the organization of the artillery service. Several officers, who oppose any change, resigned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—European mail intelligence says that in the great coal strike in Wales a good deal of temper is shown on each side, especially on that side of the men, but the chances are all against the latter. Many of the strikers are without resources.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The American Club at Liverpool entertained Hon. Lucius Fairchild, the new United States Consul to that city, at a banquet last evening.

A collision, attended with a sad loss of life, occurred early this morning on the North British Railway, near Dunbar, about twenty-five miles from Edinburgh City, between a train from that city for Berwick upon Tweed and the Edinburgh and London express. Nine persons were instantly killed, and several were severely injured, some of whom may die.

At the meeting of the West Country Highlanders, at Glasgow, last night, Marquis Lorne delivered an address. Speaking of the number of Scotchmen who left their country during the past year, he said he looked upon the emigration movement with regret, especially when directed toward the United States. Scotland was able to support an immense population. Laborers are scarce. If the people will emigrate, he hoped they will go to one of the British colonies.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 8.—De Courcelles, the new French Ambassador to the Vatican, presented his credentials to the Pope to-day.

The United States steamship Shenandoah arrived at Spezzia, yesterday. Rear Admiral James Alden and several of his officers are in Naples, and will be received to-morrow by the King.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Feb. 8.—A resolution has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies urgently demanding the expulsion of the Jesuits from Hungary.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Feb. 8.—The Swiss Council of State have stopped the salaries for three months of all priests who read from their pulpits the unauthorized Papal brief establishing a separate Bishopric for Geneva.

The Conference at Basle has determined to create a grand Swiss Bishopric of dissidents from Rome.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The Turkish Government has sent assistance to the sufferers by the earthquake at Samos, in Greece.

UTAH.

Public Feeling in the Territory on the Administration Policy Toward the Polygamists.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 8.—The all-absorbing topic to-day is the report of the President's so-called aggressive policy toward Utah in the transfer of troops to this vicinity. The *News* (Mormon organ) is evidently much alarmed, and says if the despatch is true, those who are faint-hearted would do well to embrace the present opportunity to get out of the way, but those determined by the help of God to endure to the end will welcome this occasion to prove faithful, though even unto death. The *Evening Journal* (Gentile) says there is terror in the camp by this indication of the stern determination of the President to enforce the laws in Utah. Loyal people were never more encouraged and hopeful than now. It is fully expected that Congress will apply the necessary legislation this session.

End of a Railroad Suit.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 8.—The somewhat famous suit that has been long pending in the Courts between the present management of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railroad and Tom Tina, Dennis A. Mahony, *et al.*, who set up a claim to the control of the road and a tract of 43,000 acres of the Company's land, terminated yesterday at Andrew, in Jackson County. Judge Ellis, of the Circuit Court, ordered and adjudged that J. R. Graves, J. F. Joy, J. M. Walker, J. W. Rhomberg, Nathaniel Thayer, H. H. Hunnewell, J. W. Brooks, Sydney Bartlett, and J. A. Burnham be, and they are hereby, recognized and confirmed as the present legal Directors of the Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque Railway Company, and that said J. K. Graves is the President, and Joseph A. Rhomberg the Vice President, and Peter Kiene, Jr., the Secretary, and legal officers of said Board of Directors.

The Cuban Cable Purchase.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—At a full meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held to-day, the action of the Sub-Committee, consisting of the President and the Hon. Horace F. Clark, in purchasing the control of the Cuba Cable Company, and of the sale of 15,000 shares of Western Union stock to provide the funds therefor, as directed by President Orton from Chicago last week, was approved and ratified. The vote approving the purchase of the Cuba Company was unanimous, and that on the sale of Western Union stock had but one negative. The action of Mr. Orton, which was thus officially confirmed, was taken by him entirely upon his own responsibility. The purchase of the Cuba Company had been desired for over a year, and if the opportunity of consummating the arrangement had not been availed of thus promptly, the whole negotiation would have fallen through.

Milwaukee and the Northwestern Railway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 8.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association appointed to consider the letter of James H. Howe, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, relative to the St. Croix land grant, reported in favor of a neutral policy. Angus Smith moved the whole matter be laid over till Wednesday, and be made the special order, which was carried.

The Exeter Bank Robberies.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 8.—Examinations by the Bank Commissions show that the loss of the Granite National Bank by the defalcation of Shute will amount to from $90,000 to $100,000, and that its assets are more than sufficient to pay all its liabilities. The stockholders will take measures to continue the bank. Shute also embezzled from the Exeter Savings Bank. The total amount stolen is from $210,000 to $220,000. There is no clue as to the whereabouts of the defaulter.

A City Official in Trouble.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 8.—Serious charges have been preferred before the City Council of Bloomington, against George Bull, City Marshal of this city. It is alleged that he has neglected to break up a gambling establishment, although informed of its existence, and that he at one time accepted $300 as compromise money from the father of a boy who had stolen a watch, and whom Bull was sent to arrest. At the Council meeting, last night, it was decided to give him one week to answer the allegations.

MINNESOTA.

A Defence of Its Climate.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Jan. 30.

Some of the accounts of the great January storm in the West, as we find them in Eastern exchanges, are as stupendous efforts of imagination as gave birth to a Gulliver or a Munchausen. In the absence of other evidence, we should presume the writers expected it to be believed that our population had at least been decimated, and what remained were all more or less frozen. Indeed, it is assumed that zero is about the summer range of temperature in this latitude, and the only soil we have for cultivation is left bare by melting and receding glaciers, whose presence is a normal winter condition. For some reason, too, Minnesota is credited with bearing the brunt of the whole phenomena, while every other section escaped. To quiet the alarms of some of these romancers, perhaps a few facts may properly be given to the public.

The winter here thus far has been exceptionally severe, more so than at any period during a decade, and yet it has been no more so than in every other Northern State. The total snow thus far does not exceed about twenty inches, which has fallen gradually, and from time to time, and during no long and continued storm. The maximum of cold as yet recorded, and that but once, was 38 degrees below zero. The barometric waves have been nearly uniform, and the thermometer has rarely marked below zero for many continuous days together. Our west and north winds have been dry and cold, our south, warm, and as yet we have had none from the east and northeast of more than a few hours' duration. We have had no more or greater cold than Northern Iowa, Wisconsin, or Dakota, and much less snow than either New York, Michigan, or New England. These are facts admitting of no question.

And now as to the winter cyclone. The 6th and 7th days of the present month were remarkably fine—following a cold snap. The sky was peculiarly clear, the air warm and almost spring-like, and the eaves dripped with melting snow. It was just such weather as lures population, in a cold country, out of doors. Every sleigh and vehicle was in active use. The jingling of bells and laughter of gay parties was heard in all our streets, which, filled with teams from the country, never wore a more animated appearance, and the same was equally true of every village and hamlet in the State. A person who had predicted a tempest on either of those days would have been considered as insane, and even "Old Probabilities" failed of due warning.

Suddenly, about 4 p. m. on Tuesday, a hurricane of enormous force, having crossed Dakota and Northern Nebraska, entered Minnesota, and, moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour, speedily covered nearly its entire area. It reached St. Paul about 6 o'clock, and raged with frightful fury about fifty hours, and about sixty further westward. It was preceded by no warning, and dropped from the sky like an avalanche. The thermometer, which at the commencement sunk to 4 degrees below zero, remained about stationary until towards the close, when it reached 22 degrees, and then rose rapidly. No one feared any danger from the cold, but when hour after hour passed amidst the roar and shriek of the hurricane, which hurled the snow about in blinding masses, and precluded venturing outside, there was natural alarm and anxiety for those known to be exposed to the full force of the wind without protection or guide, upon the open prairies. Had it commenced slowly, and with ordinary warning, or continued but a few hours, there would have been neither accidents nor casualties to record. The whole danger came of its long-continued violence.

It is upon this exceptional and hitherto unknown cyclone, that the whole basis of fabrication as to the extremes of Minnesota climate have been reared. The first reports of death by freezing were, of course, frightfully exaggerated. Hundreds have been reduced to scores, and they, almost exclusively, upon the naked plains, in isolated places, almost destitute of landmarks. The driving snow wholly cut off the vision, and many perished almost on the thresholds of dwellings which they could not make out. Sixty hours of such a storm proved too much, too, for exposed horses and cattle, necessarily left without water or food, and the same result is as likely to happen, and more often does, on the plains of Texas than in Minnesota. Indeed, some thirty years ago, Illinois was visited by one of these winter storms, that inflicted more loss and froze more people, in proportion to the population, than this one. And yet no one claims that State a dangerous one to settle in.

The facts about our cold season generally, is, that it averages much milder than New England. Storms of any kind are rare. Snows are much less in quantity. The North Pacific Road was only blockaded four days by this tempest, while the Union Pacific last winter was closed for months together. Had not more snow fallen, a week would have opened all our lines, and nearly all were running two days after the tempest. If any believe these events are normal conditions in our weather, or that any such terrible severity as the newspapers inflict on us, actually exist, we refer them to the records of the Smithsonian Institute and of military stations, long kept with the utmost care. Every State is liable to extremes of the kind—this no more than others. As a whole, there is not a more reliable or pleasanter climate, or a better soil anywhere on the globe.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—The brewery of Herman Reef, of Tipton, Mo., was burned yesterday. The loss is $17,000; insured for $4,000 in the Imperial, of London; $5,000 in the National, of Hannibal.

The Sibetha Hotel, at Sibetha, Kan., was burned on Thursday night. The hotel was a total loss, but the amount is not stated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Feb. 8.—The Denver House at this place was partially destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire originated from a defective flue in the kitchen. The flames spread rapidly to all parts of the house, creating much consternation among the guests, many of whom fled to the street in their night-clothes. The loss on furniture and bedding is $1,000; insured for $1,000 in Missouri companies. The bedding was damaged to the amount of $3,000; no insurance.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A cotton mill near Oldham was badly damaged by fire to-day. One hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

BURIED ALIVE.

Land-Slide in a Cellar—Two Men Killed—One Severely Injured.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—This morning the sides of an excavation for an ice-house, at the corner of Third and Breckenridge streets, caved in on John Cassidy, Mike Busch, and Fritz Overdear, at work on the foundations of the walls. Assistance was promptly on the spot, and the men were extricated in a short time, but Cassidy and Busch were taken out dead. Overdear is badly hurt, but will recover. The men had been warned of danger an hour before the accident.

THE WEATHER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—The reports from the Northwest this morning indicate colder weather —3 above zero at St. Paul and Marquette, 16 above at Milwaukee, 19 at Chicago, and more moderate eastward to the seacoast; San Francisco, 60; Cheyenne, 15; Omaha, 24; St. Louis, 34; New Orleans, 56; Jacksonville, Fla., 60; Washington, 39; New York, 35; Boston, 37; Quebec, 14. Generally cloudy weather east of the Mississippi River, north and south.

WATERVILLE, Me., Feb. 8.—Ten inches of snow fell during last night.

Senator Wilson's Resignation.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Senator Wilson is here. He has written his letter of resignation, to take effect March 3. It will be submitted to the Legislature next Monday. The election of his successor takes place on the 18th.

Suicide.

PRAIRIE CITY, Ill., Feb. 8.—E. G. Brush, a respectable farmer, was found, yesterday, hanging to a tree, four miles southeast of this place, having evidently committed suicide. No cause is known for the rash act.

A Dozen Prisoners Loose.

LEBANON, Pa., Feb. 8.—Twelve prisoners broke jail here last night, and escaped over the wall by making a rope out of their bedclothes.

Pork Packing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—There has been slaughtered here since Nov. 1 last, 592,811 hogs.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, Victoria from Glasgow.

PORTLAND, Feb. 8.—The steamship Hibernian arrived from Liverpool.

WISCO[NSIN]

The Legislature—Int[…] Business C[…]

The Great Railroad C[…] waukee & St. P[…] Other Com[…]

WISCONSIN.

The Legislature—Introduction of New Business Cut Off.

The Great Railroad Contest—The Milwaukee & St. Paul vs. Any Other Company.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6, 1873.

Yesterday was the day limited by joint resolution for the

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS,

except as they may be reported from Committees. Two sessions were held in each House, to give opportunity to get all the grist into the legislative hopper; and the time and manner of the evening session of the Assembly were unprecedented in my legislative experience of some fifteen years. Having granted the use of the Chamber for addresses before Horticultural and Agricultural State Conventions, an adjournment from the morning session was taken to the unheard-of hour, for a legislative meeting, of 9 o'clock p. m.; and, when that time came, the agricultural and horticultural sovereigns had full possession, and, in spite of hints from legislative officials, were not disposed to give way till they had completed the programme; and so it came to pass that it was 9:30 p. m. before the Legislature could be called to order, and then things were by no means in their usual orderly condition. There were 51 bills introduced in the Senate, and 165 in the Assembly; and one member,

APPARENTLY A LITTLE "SALUBRIOUS,"

came in just as a motion for adjournment was being put, and, hailing the Speaker as soon as he reached the middle of the chamber, before he reached his seat, motioned frantically to the member who had made the motion to adjourn to withdraw it, which he good-naturedly did; and the gentleman then rushed to his seat, opened his desk in haste, and took out a couple of bills, of which only the titles had been prepared, obtained leave to read them, had the printing dispensed with, and was happy. Only one more bill was introduced, and that was a political joke.

THE TOTAL NUMBER

of bills introduced is 563, of which 147 were in the Senate and 416 in the Assembly. Last year, at this date, 69 bills had been introduced in the Senate and 166 in the Assembly. Up the 15th, when new business was cut off, there were 144 in the Senate and 489 in the Assembly. The total last year was 180 in the Senate to 307 the year before; 529 in the Assembly to 761 the year before,—the restriction caused by the constitutional amendment restricting local legislation. Last year it was necessary to frame many general laws to provide for what had theretofore been met by special enactments. This year many bills have been introduced simply to show constituents that "our member" was doing something, and an unusually large number will be consigned to an early grave. The adjournment of 1872 took place March 23. When this Legislature will adjourn, cannot be predicted, and will depend much on the

LAND-GRANT CONTEST.

The lands granted to the State by Congress in 1856 and 1864, for the construction of a railroad from St. Croix River or Lake, between Townships 25 and 31, to Superior and Bayfield, which lands were supposed to have passed to the United States by reason of failure to build the road, and which Congress for two or three years has been besought to regrant, but which the United States Courts decide still belong to Wisconsin,—prove to be the worst bone of contention the Legislature has had for many years.

THESE LANDS

are part of those given to aid the building of a road from Madison or Columbus, *via* Portage City, to St. Croix River or Lake, and thence to Lake Superior; the granting of which to the La Crosse Railroad Company by the Legislature of 1856, in consideration of sundry bonds given a majority of the members as "gratuities,"—as shown by an investigation in 1858,—gave Wisconsin an infamous pre-eminence for corruption, till her legislators have been outdone in later days. Only so much of the land-grant road was built by the Company receiving the lands as coincided with a line it was constructing from Milwaukee to La Crosse. After some years' waiting, that part of the grant from Tomah to Lake St. Croix—the LaCrosse Company having failed to build a road on that line—was given to what is now known as the

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

whereof Messrs. D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird are the master spirits; and they built a road from Tomah to Hudson, and thence to St. Paul, which, within the last year, they have extended southward to connect with the Chicago & Northwestern at Elroy,—thus forming the most direct route from your city to St. Paul and the Northern Pacific. Mr. Baldwin has labored assiduously, at Washington and elsewhere, to secure the renewal of the grant for the road from the St. Croix to Lake Superior, which others had controlled, till the accepted time for building had passed. Last year, in order to prevent the lands from being thrown into market and the grant lost to the State, he organized the

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

and built some twenty miles of road on the land-grant line. It was generally expected, till a few months ago, that this Company would receive the land-grant, and be authorized to build the road. It was felt that it was fairly entitled to it by what it had done. The people along the line were anxious that it should be so bestowed, and for the early building of the road, which they had been waiting for so long, with half the lands along its line withheld from market, and the other half held at railroad prices. A bill was introduced in the Senate, early in the session, confirming the grant on this Company on liberal terms, it being maintained that the lands were only worth enough to handsomely pay for building the road for which they were granted. Thereupon the

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL COMPANY,

whose predecessor, the LaCrosse Railroad Company, controlled by many of the same men, had corruptly obtained the grant, and then thrown away the major part of it,—though it was included in a mortgage after reorganization,—comes and bids for the bestowal of the grant, having obtained the support of the strong Chippewa Valley interest, by offering to build a road from the mouth of the Chippewa to Chippewa Falls, in addition to the road for which the land was granted, and making other better terms for the State on taxation of lands, time of building, &c., than the first North Wisconsin bill. The North Wisconsin has since submitted two propositions, both largely outbidding the Milwaukee proposal, except as to the matter of constructing more road. Its last is

A VERY LIBERAL OFFER

for the State,—being, in brief, that the road shall be built from the St. Croix,—starting from a point near Red Wing or Prescott, and proceeding *via* River Falls to Superior and to Bayfield, in three years; that sixty miles shall be built this year on the south end, the road completed from the starting point to River Falls by Jan. 1, 1874, and twenty miles graded from Superior and from Bayfield contemporaneously as soon as sixty miles of the south end is completed; that, when forty miles is constructed satisfactorily to the Governor, patents for 520 sections of land shall be delivered to the Company, and patents for 200 sections on the completion of each twenty miles thereafter; that the land shall be taxed as soon as the title is vested in the Company; that a tax of 7 per cent on gross earnings shall be paid the State annually by this road; that a Land Commissioner shall be agreed on by the Governor and the Company, to have control of the sale of lands of the Company, and the Governor shall appoint one Director of the road; that no trespass money shall be taken from the State Treasury until the road is completed; and that any surplus money arising from the sale of lands over the cost of construction of the road shall be used to build additional roads, or for the relief of farm-mortgagors on the LaCrosse Railroad, as the Legislature may hereafter direct.

Paid attorneys have been arguing the claims of these rival Companies before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly for two afternoons. There is a tremendous lobby here from different parts of the State,

ESPECIALLY FROM MILWAUKEE,

whose citizens flock here by dozens seeking to persuade men that no road should be built in the State unless it is compelled to take passengers and freight to or through that city, and protesting against allowing any privileges to the Chicago & Northwestern Company, which is supposed to be backing the North Wisconsin, not very few of whose officials are or have been here, to urge the conferring of the grant in that way. It is claimed that the Northwestern

IS A FOREIGN COMPANY,

which has no rights that a Wisconsin Legislature is bound to respect, and that what it desires done is, therefore, just what ought not to be done; to which it is responded that the Northwestern has always lived up to its agreements with the State, and has done more to develop it than any other company. There are so many localities which want to secure something in the railroad building line for themselves out of the disposal of this grant, and there are so many conflicting interests to be reconciled, that no man can tell how the contest will eventuate.

PLUS.

VILLAGE OF HYDE PARK.

Where the Money Goes that is Levied and Collected for School Purposes.

Numerous inquiries have been made, during the past year, as to where all the money goes that is levied and collected for school purposes in Hyde Park. No reports are made to the public, and no information furnished to tax-payers on the subject. We have been at some pains to compile the following facts from official sources, relative to School District of Town 38, Range 14, James H. Ely, Treasurer, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1872:

Balance on hand at beginning of the year		$20,047.03
Amount received from district bonds for building		9,646.84
Amount received, State and county funds, from Superintendent		1,992.23
Amount received, interest on township funds		1,357.69
Amount of tax levy	$87,197.79	
Amount not collected	37,372.12—	49,825.67
Total receipts for the year		$82,869.46
Paid for new school-houses		$7,481.38
Paid school sites, grounds, and rent		4,576.22
Paid repairs, improvements, and assessments		5,654.18
Paid for school furniture		1,669.02
Paid for apparatus and dist. libraries		217.65
Paid for fuel and incidentals		3,973.58
Paid for salary Township Treasurer, &c.		$1,500.17
Paid for interest on district bonds		2,961.99
Paid on principal on district bonds		21,700.00
Paid salaries of thirty teachers		21,603.82
Balance cash on hand Oct. 1, 1872		11,350.59
Total		$82,869.46

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Principal of township bonds	$7,500.00
Amount of same loaned out	6,267.07
Amount of debt for building purposes	9,646.84
Total outstanding district debt	45,046.64
Number of persons in district between 6 and 21 years of age	2,673
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools	1,348

The large amount uncollected on the tax levy indicates that six out of every ten persons pay their taxes, and four belong to the class of chronic tax-fighters who resist, object, and appeal from year to year, compelling the six to pay taxes for ten.

It appears to cost an average of $47.18 for each pupil enrolled according to the tax levy. It appears that payment of teachers' salaries is only about one-fourth of the expenditures. The large outstanding debt, it is said, was caused by the omission several years ago to collect any school tax at all.

In this connection, it may be interesting to observe that the new School law provides for an entire change in the management of the schools in the now incorporated Village of Hyde Park, by the election, in April next, of a Board of Education of six members instead of the School Directors of the several districts now embraced in the limits of said village.

NO QUORUM.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park was held on Saturday afternoon. There were present President Cady, and Trustees Barney, Clark, and Doyle. There being no quorum, the meeting adjourned to Saturday, Feb. 15.

LITERARY.

The exercises for this evening are arranged before the Hyde Park Literary Society as follows: Musical Director, Miss Siebert; oration, E. L. Brainerd; debate, On Compulsory Education. Affirmative, Jos. C. Young, B. A. Aldrich; negative, G. C. Sampson, Geo. Willard; Ladies' Department, Miss F. B. Morton.

PERSONAL.

Chaplain Newman is expected to have a Boston pulpit after Congress adjourns.

Alexander Winchell will be installed, Feb. 13, Chancellor of the Syracuse (N. Y.) University.

H. M. Plaisted, Attorney General of Maine, is suffering from a painful disease of the eyes.

General Marcus J. Wright and Colonel Robert F. Looney have become editorially connected with the Memphis *Register*.

Lord St. Leonard, 91, is the oldest, and Prince Arthur, 22, the youngest, of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

The Governor General of Canada is so enamored of the game of curling that he has ordered a rink to be built near his residence at Ottawa.

John M. Francis, of the Troy (N. Y.) *Times*, appointed in 1871 Minister to Greece, is home on leave of absence.

The Rev. Mr. Pierson, of Lafayette, Ind., has been called to the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

W. C. Moreland, a private soldier of the regular army, has been restored to private life that he may enjoy an inheritance of $40,000.

Moses Kimball, of Boston, and Erastus P. Carpenter, of Foxboro, have been elected State Directors of the Boston & Albany Railroad Mr. Carpenter in place of Avery Plumer, of Boston.

The original Ravel family—Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome, Francois, and Angeline—are all alive and in the enjoyment of excellent health, although the youngest of them is over 60.

The Rev. J. Livingston Reese, of Albany, N. Y., declines the appointment as executive head of the Foreign Missionary work of the Episcopal Church.

Zach. Taylor left but one daughter, Miss Betty Taylor, who afterwards married Colonel Bliss, and later was married to Dr. Robert C. Wood, of the army. It is this lady whose pension of $50 a month has just been voted by the House.

Governor Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed as his Aides, with the rank of Colonel, George S. Wormer, of Detroit; Frank Gorton, of Ionia; Robert Burns, of Kalamazoo; and Charles Y. Osborn, of Owasso.

Mrs. Wharton yet remains at Annapolis. What the State will do in her case has not been signified. The power of removal remains with the State's Attorney, but the assignment of the place where it can be ordered to be tried rests with the Judge.

Robert Bonner denies in a card that he drives in Harlem Lane on Sunday afternoons. He says his horses get all the exercise they need during the week, and that he does not ride on the Sabbath

The late John H. Selwyn was the full brother of Harry and Patti Josephs. The marriage of the latter to Mr. Fitzpatrick was to have taken place in a few days, but must now be postponed. It was a sad duty of his profession which compelled Mr. Harry Josephs to go through with his comedy part at the theatre while his brother lay dead in the hotel.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Taxes.

The State and county taxes on real estate and personal property, for the year 1872, are now due and payable at the places designated below. Under the new law the time for the collection of these taxes is about half what it has been in former years, all having to be paid before the 10th of March. Checks sent in payment of taxes must be *certified.*

JOHN W. TAPPAN,
Collector South Chicago; office, No. 161 LaSalle street.

A. L. MORRISON,
Collector West Chicago; office, corner Halsted and Randolph streets.

JOHN B. WALSH,
Collector North Chicago; office, No. 129 North Clark street.

Jayne's Expectorant.

If you are troubled with a slight cough, hoarseness, or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat or a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort or the danger of pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting in time to a standard remedy,—the Expectorant,—save money, and escape more serious trouble. Sold everywhere.

Black Silks.

Over 100 pieces now opening of our own importation, at 40 per cent less than regular prices. Also, of our own importation, 1,000 dozen damask table napkins at $2.25, worth $3.50. Also over 200 cases of assorted spring dry goods will be opened this week, and offered at extraordinary low prices. C. W. & E. Pardridge & Co., Nos. 118 to 124 State street, near Madison.

A Card.

Mr. Joseph Twyman begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he is no longer connected in any way with the firm, late Twyman, Mackey & Devereux, and that he has accepted an engagement to conduct the retail department of John J. McGrath's extensive paper hanging and decorating business, now at Nos. 174 and 176 State-st.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Funny Way of Compromising on Shares.

How They Do Things in New Orleans—Loss of Valuable Land Certificates.

Thomas Bracken, on Saturday, brought suit, in the Superior Court, to obtain relief and a settlement of the rights of the parties to land left by the deceased John Bracken, his father. It is affirmed that the widow of one of the deceased's sons, and another son (being the whole of the heirs except this defendant), assigned their rights to Charles Cooper, and that the complainant arranged with Cooper that he was to compromise on shares a claim of one Daniel Howell, of Whitewater, Wis., each party paying his share of the costs, and obtain a transfer from Howell to Cooper and himself of all his right, title, and interest, instead of which Cooper is alleged to have obtained a transfer to himself alone, and to now refuse to make explanations or set the matter right. Bracken represents that his share of the property, first endangered by the cloud on the title, arising from the claim of Howell, is likely to slip from him altogether, in consequence of the faithless conduct of the trusted negotiator. As part of the property may meanwhile be assigned or sold under the deeds obtained from the various persons named, and as whatever cloud that was on the property previously still rests on complainant's portion, he prays the Court to have an inquiry instituted into the legal ownership of the estate since the death of his father, to have a proper partition of the same among the heirs declared, the claims of Howell to an interest therein passed upon, and to afford the complainant all necessary protection and relief.

NEW ORLEANS JUSTICE.

Contrasted with the murder trials of this city, the following, taken from the legal columns of the New Orleans *Picayune*, of the 5th inst., will appear almost incredible. The reader will appreciate it as a curiosity of murder history:

J. J. Foley, Esq., counsel for Oscar Burns, convicted of the murder of Placide Delgado, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, this morning (Feb. 4) moved a suspensive appeal in the case. The convicted man having sent a communication to Judge Abell, stating that he did not desire a new trial, but wished sentence, he was brought to the bar. The letter was read to him. We reproduce it, as follows:

State of Louisiana v. Oscar Burns, for murder. First District Court Parish of Orleans, 29th January, 1873. On the trial of the indictment, the jury returned a verdict as follows: "Guilty as charged without capital punishment," which verdict is on record and accepted. Desiring not to ask or have a new trial, awaiting the sentence of the honorable Court in accordance with law, I remain, respectfully,
OSCAR BURNS.

He was closely interrogated by the Court concerning the letter, and stated that it had been written by his instructions, and that he had signed it; also, that he adhered to it. Mr. Foley did not recognize the right of the prisoner to write such a letter, and, notwithstanding his statement in regard to it, he would insist on his motion, and, if the Court refused it, he would take it direct before the Supreme Court. He thought it a sure evidence of the man's insanity. Here he was, with a sentence hanging over him that would consign him to a living tomb, and he expressed a desire to go. The suspensive appeal was granted.

LOSS OF VALUABLE LAND CERTIFICATES.

Marion Blanchard, the present owner of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 37, on Saturday applied to the Superior Court to compel the execution of a deed to her of the said property, the certificates of the parties from whom she acquired part of the land having been lost or mislaid. She does not know, apparently, in what manner these important documents have disappeared, and simply affirms their loss, and requires the Court to make the loss good by granting a clean deed giving her the title of the various parties through whose hands the property is declared to have passed. The property, now so valuable, was bought for the sum of $150.

GENERAL NOTES.

In the Republic Insurance Company assessment matter, the decree for assessment, recently given in these columns, was on Saturday filed.

Judge Gary on Saturday granted divorces in the cases of Esmay, McBride, Carter, Keefe, and Dunbar.

The matter of Emmanuel Hartman, in bankruptcy, was on Saturday referred to Register Hibbard to make a final report.

The jury that tried the Ludwig-Shanknoble seduction case, before Judge Booth, on Saturday rendered a verdict for $2,500. The defendant, of course, entered a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

G. W. Campbell was on Saturday elected Assignee in the estate of Bernstein et al., in bankruptcy.

The Hickey contempt case is set for hearing before Judge Gary, in the Criminal Court, to-day.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—The United States of America v. Marsh A. Ferris; debt, $180.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—5,833—Henry Fuller v. John L. Little and Timothy M. Bradley; bill. 5,834 to 5,838—Appeal. 5,839—Catherine J. Fairchild v. Christian Pfeiffer and John Roll; injunction to restrain the rebuilding of the destroyed portions of Calumet dam. 5,840—George Holt v. J. W. Roberts, Lewis Lull, and Elmer Washburn. 5,841—Kate v. Benjamin Dopker; divorce on the ground of cruelty, and for alimony, the defendant, a piano mover, owning considerable property. 5,842—Henry B. Porter and Alfred Weston v. Thomas Mackin and Samuel Gregston; assumpsit, $800.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,246—Withheld for service. 42,247—Peterson v. White et al.; bill of review. 42,248—Barbara Gegenheimer v. John Ditt et al.; petition to obtain Master's deed under Burnt Record act. 42,249—Thomas Bracken v. Charles Cooper; petition (see notes). 42,250—Bismarck Bund v. Otto Wehrmann, Jacob Kleinhaus, and Friedrich Henneberg; debt, $400. 42,251—Marion Blanchard v. The Board of Canal Commissioners; bill to compel the making of a deed of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 37, 13. 42,252—Appeal. 42,253—David J. Whiting v. Jabez Musselwhite; mechanic's lien on the northwest corner of Lake street and Western avenue. 42,255—G. H. C. Williams & Co. v. Frederick Miller and Henry Nass, Sophia Spohrleder, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and John Windheim; petition for mechanic's lien on the northwest corner of Ohio and North Clark streets.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GREAT PLAINS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The settlement of what have been familiarly known as "the Great Plains," but which term is, in reality, a misnomer, has, up to within a late period, been considered doubtful, but is now rapidly becoming *un fait accompli*; and, for 300 miles west of the Missouri River, on either side of the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway,—which has its course through Central Kansas and Eastern Colorado, and owns a belt of fertile land 40 miles in width,—the country is comparatively well settled. The increase of taxable wealth and national power derived from the settlement of over 9,000,000 of acres of pastoral, agricultural, and mineral lands, and the value conferred upon Government lands hitherto lying idle and unproductive, is naturally a matter of the greatest importance to us as a people, and to the City of Chicago, which is now the chief mart of supplies for that great Western country.

One of the greatest "lifts" that has been given to the rapid colonization of that country is the enterprise of Mr. George Grant, of London, England, who, it will be remembered, some two months since, purchased from the Kansas Pacific Railway Company upwards of 30,000 acres of their lands, in the vicinity of Fort Hays, Kansas. Subsequent to making the purchase, Mr. Grant proceeded to Canada, where he made large purchases of blooded stock of all kinds from Mr. Stone, of Guelph, the well-known short-horn breeder, and others. He then went to England, and advices have been received from him within the last week, that he will shortly leave again for this country, with a large company, comprising tenantry and experienced English and Scotch herders and stock-raisers. This looks like business. One of Mr. Grant's chief aims will be to develop the fact that the so-called "Plains" are pre-eminently adapted to the raising of sheep. Should he be successful, he will soon have a host of imitators, whose flocks of hundreds of thousands will usurp the feeding-grounds of the shaggy buffalo and the fleet antelope. Many who have seen the immense sheep "runs" of Australia have visited this region, and expressed their opinion that it was immeasurably superior in every respect. The grass of Australia is poor and coarse, and the country is liable to severe droughts; while, on the other hand, the short "curled mesquit," or buffalo-grass, of the Plains, is extremely succulent, and the high rolling prairie, traversed with clear streams, and the absence of flies and burrs, are all decided points in favor of that country.

Nor is Colorado behind in colonization. Settlements are rapidly advancing from Denver eastward along the same line of railway; and the Chicago Colony at Longmont, the Fountain Colony at Colorado Springs, the Greeley Colony, and others in that region are in a most thriving condition, and will receive large reinforcements from the East during the coming spring.

Another noticeable fact is, that the great tide of American pleasure-travel is beginning to deviate from its old and well-worn course, and is wending its way to the Rocky Mountains, to seek the novelty of their magnificent scenery and health-restoring air. The hot and cold soda and sulphur springs in the vicinity of Denver are also a great incentive to tourists; and settlers along the line will have the additional advantage of living on a great thoroughfare, and seeing the crowded trains daily passing on their way to these famous summer-resorts.

SENATOR AMES' ARREST.

An Awkward Fix for the Military Carpet-Bagger.

New York (Jan. 24) Correspondence of the St. Louis Times.

The funniest experience of the season is that which befell the gorgeous Senator Ames, of Mississippi, the other evening. The story has been held very tight by all who were cognizant of it, but it leaks through the *Times'* correspondence. Ames was in the city for the purpose of attending a private party, for which pastime he is much better qualified than for the duties of the Senate Chamber. He had arrayed himself in a most elaborate dress suit, and had just reached the house of his friend, which is in Madison avenue, when a telegram was handed him from his queer-eyed father-in-law, Ben. Butler. The telegram demanded Ames' presence in Washington as soon as he could get there. It was absolutely necessary he should be in the Capital by the following morning. Ames consulted his watch and interviewed a railroad time-table. He ascertained that he had just thirty-five minutes in which to reach the Cortlandt Street Ferry, and his carriage would just about do it.

There was no alternative. He excused himself to his friends, entered his carriage, and whirled away. As the carriage got opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he always stays, a brilliant thought occurred to him which promised to relieve him of the actual unpleasantness of wearing his dress suit to travel in. He ordered the carriage to the hotel, sent one of the bell men after another suit of clothes to his room, and then, inviting a friend who happened to be in the lobby of the hotel to ride down with him, started off again.

Another thought now occurred to the brilliant young statesman. He would save time by changing clothes in the carriage. The curtains were carefully pulled down all around, and Ames took off his coat; then he slipped off his vest, and finally, with the aid of his friend, got his dress trousers from the Senatorial leg. The carriage was going at a fearful rate, at such a speed, in fact, as carriages on Broadway do not often attain. This, at Bleecker street, attracted the attention of the ever-vigilant Detective Dunn. Not only the speed, but the fact that the window-curtains were tightly drawn, attracted his attention and excited his suspicion. Instantly he jumped into the street, and seizing the horses at the head, brought the vehicle to such a sudden stand, that Ames, who had just got one leg into his other trousers, was tossed about in a manner very unbecoming a Senator. When Dunn opened the carriage door he saw one man in his underclothes, and a smashed hat lying on the bottom of the carriage, and another doubled up on the front seat with his clothes on, but with a hat so smashed over his head that nothing could be seen above the shoulders. Dunn didn't laugh at the sight, as an unprofessional would have done. His mind was instantly made up. These men were thieves, and were changing their clothes to escape in disguise. He called the policeman and proceeded to business. As Ames scrambled up, Dunn clutched him by the shoulder and placed him under arrest, thereby creating a great deal of Senatorial astonishment.

The detective gave the Senator a very detective shake and a pleasant greeting: "You're the fellows I've been looking for this long time. Put on them pants and come along with me now."

Ames endeavored to explain, assured Dunn he had made a mistake in his man, and did everything to convince him that he was a United States Senator.

"A pretty Senator you be, ain't you? I've seen Senators in my life, I guess, and they didn't look a bit like you. Come, hurry on them pants."

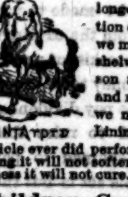
"But, sir," put in Ames' friend, "I know this gentleman, and he is just what he says he is—a Senator."

"*You* know him, do you?" said the unmerciful Dunn; "so do I, and, what's more, I know the pair of you, and you're both just wanted over at the Central Office. Are you going to hurry them pants on? I'll give you just a minute to finish this 'ere toilette. Now ain't that a pretty hat for a Senator?" and the detective held Ames' smashed tile off at arm's length to contemplate it. In truth it didn't much resemble a hat that a Senator might be expected to wear.

Ames' friend was becoming impatient and excited. He said to the detective, "This foolishness has gone far enough. Now, if you don't leave us alone to proceed on our journey, I'll smash you a good deal more than the hat," and he reached over. Ames restrained him, and the policeman having made his appearance, and the delay already experienced having made it impossible for them to reach the train, they concluded to go to the Central Police Office, and settle the case there. Ames got his trousers on just as the carriage drove up to the marble building in Murray street. The Senator and his friend were taken into the Superintendent's office and told their stories. Everybody said it was too thin, and they would have to be locked up. Ames begged that the clerk of the Fifth Avenue might be sent for, which was done, and that gentleman came down and explained matters satisfactorily. Half a dozen bottles of champagne settled the case, and the distinguished Senator went forth to telegraph to his kind father-in-law that he didn't think it would be possible for him to be in Washington the next morning.

—It will please all those who are interested in ancient Troy to know that Dr. Schliemann has already resumed his excavations, and is now searching for the remains of the temple of Minerva and the colossal walls of the great tower of Ilium.

SPECIAL NOTICES.



What Did It?—Is no longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did perform such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

LOTTERY.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize	$75,000	1 Cash Prize	$25,000
1 Cash Prize	15,000	1 Cash Prize	10,000
1 Cash Prize	5,000	1 Cash Prize	4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are CAUTIONED against the imitations and counterfeits offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, whilst the genuine article, though a Stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary shop. *Buy only of respectable houses.*

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent,
P. O. Box No. 1029. No. 66 Liberty-st., N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Hugh Innes is authorized to receive all payments due the late firm of Innes & Stiff, and will pay all the debts of the said firm.

HUGH INNES,
WILLIAM STIFF.
Chicago, Feb. 8, 1873.

NOTICE.

With reference to the above, the undersigned begs to announce that he will continue to carry a heavy stock of all kinds of Wire Rope, from the celebrated manufactory of R. S. Newall & Co., Gateshead, England, and shall be pleased to have a call from those in want of Wire Rope for Ship-rigging, Hoists, Guys, Derricks, Mines, &c. Every rope warranted of the best quality Charcoal Iron and Crucible Steel.

HUGH INNES.
Chicago, Feb. 8, 1873.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

Twenty-third Annual

STATEMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

261, 262 & 263 BROADWAY,

Corner Warren-st.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

AMOUNT OF NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872 .... $3,717,410.32

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums	$1,080,059.10	
Amount of interest received	251,332.14	
Profit on investments	26,826.98—	1,358,218.22
		$5,075,628.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$243,715.59	
Paid annuity and endowment claims	3,140.00	
Paid for surrendered policies	400,360.59	
Paid reinsurance	25,780.25	
Paid dividends	256,866.12	
DIVIDENDS AND PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS		$929,862.55
Commissions	$82,029.23	
Advertising, printing, &c.	36,277.07	
Medical fees	8,896.68	
Salaries	82,744.05	
Taxes, rent, and all other expenses	44,819.12	
Total of expenses	$254,776.15	
		$1,184,638.70
CASH ASSETS, invested as below		$3,940,999.84

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and Trust Company	$126,241.14
Cash in Company's Office	274.15
Bonds and Mortgages	2,627,876.53
New York City and County Securities	483,110.00
Brooklyn Securities	269,080.00
Loans on Policies actually in force	238,077.38
United States Five-twenty Bonds	15,453.75
Temporary Loans on United States Bonds, &c	32,000.00
Agents' balances secured	17,268.71
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	118,180.26
Premiums in course of collection	37,523.95
Interest accrued	43,214.07

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, $3,940,999.84

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance Reserve, four per cent	$2,955,738.00
Dividend reserve	170,275.00
Claims in course of settlement	57,636.66
Estimated cost of collecting outstanding premiums, &c., &c.	45,791.25
	$3,229,440.91

Surplus as regards policy-holders, $711,558.93

Estimated by the New York State Standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $280,000, making a total surplus of $991,558.93, *calculating by that standard.*

"NEW BUSINESS"

OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK,

For 1871 and 1872.

Year.	New Policies.	New Insurance.	Loans on Policies.
1871	2,366	$5,003,440	$418,822
1872	3,804	8,885,923	238,077
Increase in 1872	1,538	$3,882,483	Decrease. $180,745
Per cent	68	77	43

OFFICERS.

JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary

CHAS. P. FRALEIGH, Ass't Sec'y.

WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.

N. DeGROOT, Cashier.

BRANCH OFFICE:

166 Washington-st.

JOHN J. D. BRISTOL,

General Agent,

CHICAGO.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-NIGHT

GEO. WM. CURTIS,

In the MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, inaugurates the

Second Star Lecture Course

with a lecture on

"Charles Dickens."

TO-MORROW NIGHT, in the Union Park Cong'l Church, Mr. CURTIS will deliver the first lecture of the Second West Side Course on "WOMEN OF THE OLD TIME AND THE NEW."

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Star Course Depots on South Side, cor. Madison and State-sts., and 952 Wabash-av.; and on West Side cor. Halsted and Madison-sts., and 495 Madison.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK .... DIRECTOR.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING (MONDAY), FEB. 10,

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY OF

AMBROISE THOMAS' CELEBRATED OPERA,

MIGNON.

3 PRIMA DONNAS IN THE CAST.

LUCCA, KELLOGG, SANZ.

VIZZANI, LYALL, DUBREUL, JAMET.

To-morrow (Tuesday)—KELLOGG—TROVATORE.
Wednesday—LUCCA—FRA DIAVOLO.
Monday, Feb. 17—EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
Sale of seats commences Wednesday, 12th.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

The Home of Comedy!

JOHN DILLON in two characters Monday, Feb. 10, and every evening during the week, also at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, T. W. Robertson's elegant domestic comedy, with everything new, entitled

DAVID GARRICK!

With a most powerful cast, to be followed by the Dillon specialty,

O'CALLAGHAN, or the Art of Mesmerism.

In rehearsal—The great London and New York success, FALSE SHAME, direct from Daly's Fifth-av. Theatre.

"STAR" CONCERTS.

THEO. THOMAS

Will give four Grand Concerts and one Matinee, as follows: Feb. 17 (in South Side Second Star Lecture Course), Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; Feb. 18 (in West Side Course), Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 20, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; and Grand Matinee, Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church. These Concerts will undoubtedly surpass any before given in this city by Mr. Thomas, as, in addition to the full Orchestra, he will bring for these Concerts MISS ANNA MEHLIG, the popular pianist, GEO. L. OSGOOD, the favorite American tenor, and S. C. JACOBSON, the violinist. Reserved seats for first two Concerts, $1.50; now for sale at Star depots. Seats for other Concerts for sale next Wednesday.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRE NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME.

MACKIN and WILSON in their Artistic Songs and Dances.

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THE ACTOR'S STUDIO. GLYCERINE OIL.

THE BLACK STATUE.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

THE ANNUAL MUSICIANS'

UNION BALL,

To be given MONDAY, the 10th of February, at the North Side Turner Hall, with a concert orchestra of one hundred (100) performers, under the direction of MR. JOHN FRERCK. The dancing music, consisting of 50 performers, first part under the direction of Mr. Fred. Freiberg; second part under the direction of Mr. Charles Bierwirth.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The most elegant and attractive Comedy the world has ever known. Gilbert's latest and greatest sensation,

PYGMALION AND GALATEA,

Introducing Prof. Tobin's Illusion,

THE DISSOLVING STATUE.

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ,

The greatest living actress in her great part of Galatea.

GLOBE THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, every Night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the highly-interesting Society Drama, in 3 acts, entitled

JED; or, The Lost Will.

The Charming Vocalist, Miss LULU CULLUM; the Artistic Ethiopian Comedian, JIMMY DALTON; FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Company, in a new and choice programme.

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FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 387 Wabash-av.

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HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

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E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

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OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

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J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 265 Wabash-av.

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Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

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B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 127 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post-Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 152 22d-st. and 155 West Madison-st.

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C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

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WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Naphtha, Gasoline (Wholesale).
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J. W. BUTLER & CO., 21 S. Jefferson, and 225 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 110 and 112 East Madison-st.
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W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 156 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

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A. B. MEEKER & CO., 176 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 154 Washington-st.

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H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

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GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HERRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

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THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 74 State-st. Branches, 156 Twenty-second and 180 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 161 East Lake-st.

Toys and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

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CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 265 Wabash-av.

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SHELDON & DAVIES, 136 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 13 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. M'F'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

THREADS.

J. & P. COATS'

BEST SIX-CORD

White and Black Threads

Are soft finished, without the use of any substance whatever to produce an artificial gloss, thereby preserving the superior strength of six-cord thread. The new shade of black has a silken polish, and all numbers are warranted six-cord to 100 inclusive.

For Sale by all Dry Goods Dealers.

ASK FOR J. & P. COATS' BLACK,

And use it in the Machine Bobbin.

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Now Ready for Occupancy.

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The building is strictly Fire-Proof.

The floors are laid in English Tile.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

All appointments of the best description.

An elevator connects with all the floors.

There are several choice offices offered at reasonable rates for a term of years.

See the offices. For terms inquire of W. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accomo'dation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:20 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:35 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‖12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	‖10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	‖ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	† 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	† 4:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	† 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‖11:00 p. m.	‖ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Freight and Ticket office 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:20 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‖ 3:25 p. m.	‖10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‖ 5:15 p. m.	‖ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:20 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	†*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

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EIGHTH PAGE—Our National Mortification: Sermon by Rev. Robert Laird Collier on the Credit Mobilier Frauds—Canadian Letter.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. "Mignon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Pygmalion and Galatea."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "David Garrick."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. "Jed; or the Lost Will."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, February 10, 1873.

In this issue we give an exhaustive presentment of affairs in the Sandwich Islands, the new Kingdom of His Majesty Lunalilo. It will be read with interest.

We print this morning a discourse delivered yesterday by one of our best-known clergymen on the evil and peril of our times, as exhibited in the Credit Mobilier.

Our Madison correspondent gives a very complete statement of the contest now sharply waging in the Wisconsin Legislature, helped by a powerful lobby, for the possession of certain land-grants, the contestants both being two great rival railway corporations whose lines centre in Chicago.

In the event of Mr. Boutwell's being chosen to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Wilson's election to the Vice Presidency, the signs now point to Assistant Secretary Richardson as the person to whom the Treasury portfolio will be entrusted.

The bill introduced into Congress providing that the salary of Congressmen shall be $8,000 a year substitutes an allowance of actual expenses in going to and from Washington, in place of mileage. Mileage and expenses should both be abolished for the same reason that the franking privilege was abolished, and the sum of $8,000 per annum is large enough salary to warrant the change.

A public meeting is talked of to meet the impending crisis of dolorous and disastrous stench, when the arrival of spring shall thaw into a pestilence the acres of offal accumulated in the southern part of the city, the direction of our spring and summer winds. It forces upon us the gravest aspect of the question how we are to dispose of the refuse of our packing-houses without impairing that important branch of industry.

There seems to be some ground for complaint as to the size and condition of the White House, which have been described in a recent report made to Congress by General Babcock. It appears that, while the public rooms are ample, the living part of the house is cramped and uncomfortable. The President's family has but one spare room for the entertainment of guests. This is certainly too little, and we do not believe that the American people have any disposition to be stingy in their treatment of the President.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground in Washington that the President will, after the 4th of March, reorganize and strengthen our diplomatic service. It is intimated that both Jay and Bancroft will be recalled, and that Sickles will give way to a successor whose instructions regarding our policy toward Cuba will be of a more vigorous and explicit character than those under which our present Minister at Madrid is now acting. A thorough clearing-out of the South American Missions, it is believed, will take place, and abler men will be chosen to fill the positions.

It must be an interesting inquiry which is about to be instituted in Washington, whether or not Messrs. Wilson, Brooks, Boyer, Hooper, Colfax, Patterson, and the other Congressional holders of Credit Mobilier stock, paid the income tax on their dividends. The fact that Mr. Oakes Ames acted as trustee for most of these gentlemen would enable him to give information on the subject. The inquiry should be made of him when he appears before the Poland Committee next Tuesday. The payment of this tax, if it remains unpaid, would be a very pretty addition to the receipts of the coming month; and, as the Government has been swindled out of every dollar which it contributed to the Union Pacific, it certainly should lose no opportunity of requiring such small percentage as the law provides.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, and on wheat, corn, and barley an advance was established. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $12.10@12.15 for cash and $12.30 for seller March. Lard was a trifle easier and quiet at $7.27½@7.30 for cash, and $7.45@7.50 for seller March. Meats were strong and in fair demand at 4@4⅛c for shoulders; 6@6⅛c for long clear and short ribs; 6⅝c for short clear, and 7¾c per lb for 17-lb average green hams. Dressed hogs were in good supply and steady at $4.75 for heavy, and $4.95 for light. Highwines were dull and steady at 87½c per gallon for iron-bound packages. Flour was dull but steady. Wheat was active at ¾@1c per bushel higher, No. 2 closing at $1.23¾ cash, and $1.25¼ seller March. Corn was also active and firm at ⅛@¼c advance, closing at 31c cash, and 31⅝c seller March. Oats were steady at 26½c cash, and 27¼c for seller March. Rye quiet and firm at 65½c. Barley active and firm at 2c advance, No. 2 closing at 72c cash, and 72¼@72½c seller March. Cattle were dull and easy, with a few sales at $2.50@5.75 for common to choice. Hogs were in good demand, with sales at $4.00@4.30, chiefly at $4.10@4.20.

It is said that the Senate Committee on Elections will report in favor of throwing out the Electoral votes of Louisiana. Now, the question arises: What power shall throw them out? It is simply the duty of Congress to count the Electoral votes that are given to it by the Vice President. It is simply the duty of the Vice President to present to the Senate the Electoral votes that are returned to him. In the case of his failure, there is a duplicate return of the votes of the various States in the hands of the Secretary of State, left with him to provide for any emergency by which the Vice President shall fail to receive the return of votes. There is no power vested in the Senate, or in the Vice President, or in Congress, to discriminate between votes that are returned. Was this an unintentional omission on the part of the framers of the Constitution? Probably not. It was clearly meant that none of the co-ordinate powers of the Federal Government should have the discretion of deciding on State elections. There can only be one real Government in any one State. If there is a dispute in the State, it is for the State authorities to decide the question by its own processes of law. In Louisiana, the legal returns would come from the standing Returning Board, certified by the Governor. If it is claimed that the legal Returning Board and Governor have made a false count, the remedy is to be found in the State Courts, and the final decision would naturally rest with the Supreme Court of the State. This is the natural course of the law. There is no provision in the Constitution which authorizes Federal interference on the part of either the President, the Senate, the House of Representatives, or the Federal Courts. All that the Senate may do legitimately is to determine which of the two contesting Senators, claiming the succession to Kellogg, shall take the seat. With the Electoral vote, or the election of Governor and Legislature of the State of Louisiana, the Senate or the House has evidently nothing whatever to do.

THE COMMON COUNCIL TO-NIGHT.

The action of the Common Council to-night, upon the question of the confirmation of the persons nominated by the Mayor for Police Commissioners, will be watched with great anxiety. It is an issue of law and order or anarchy and crime. It is a question whether the Mayor and the law, sustained by the whole law-abiding population, shall be sustained, or whether Mr. Klokke and Mr. Sheridan shall be absolute dictators in Chicago, and their confederates, the thieves, gamblers, and law-breakers, shall have complete control. There is no evading this issue. Members of the Council must meet it fairly and squarely. Every citizen and every voter will understand precisely how each Alderman is to be classed by the vote on these nominations. It is no longer a question of men. There is no objection to the gentlemen nominated. The vote against them, therefore, is simply to retain Klokke, and Reno, and Sheridan, and the gamblers, and the worthless vagrants and pimps that now disgrace the police force, and render it inefficient and unsafe. We hope that every Alderman will be present to-night, and that there will be a direct vote, whereby the community may understand how many of the Aldermen are no better than the Commissioners, and equally interested in perpetuating the present demoralized and incompetent police force.

FREIGHT FACILITIES.

It is now reported that there are persons at Washington making arguments before Committees and button-holing members of Congress, to induce an appropriation of many millions of dollars to enlarge the New York & Erie Canal. This is substantially the beginning of a job to sell the Erie Canal to the United States, and eventually to transfer to the whole American people the cost of keeping in repair the thirteen canals of the State of New York, no one of which, except the Erie, earns enough to pay the salaries of the toll-gatherers, much less the cost of keeping it in order. The account of the Erie Canal with the State of New York shows that the canal has paid into the State Treasury, over and above all its cost and expenditures, $30,000,000; and, under these circumstances, it is an unheard-of proposition for that State to ask the United States now to expend fifteen or twenty millions of dollars to enlarge the canal.

There is, however, no occasion for any such expenditure by the General Government. The Canadian Government, with an enterprise and spirit which, compared with the selfish and beggarly policy of New York, is worthy of the age, is already at work. It has provided for an expenditure of $8,000,000 to enlarge the Welland Canal to the capacity of the largest-sized lake steamers. The contracts would now be let were it not that recent surveys indicate the possibility of constructing an entirely new canal, of the largest dimensions, by a new route. The original plan was to construct a new canal parallel with the Welland Canal, in order not to suspend the operations of the latter. It is now regarded practicable to construct a ship-canal from Chippewa to Queenston, the entire distance being but six miles. The cost of this canal will be so comparatively small, and the time required so short, that the letting of the contracts on the originally-designed work has been postponed, in order to receive estimates on this. In either case, our lake vessels and steamers, of whatever dimensions, will, in a very short time, be able to proceed from Chicago direct into Lake Ontario, and thence to Montreal. But the Canadian Government does not stop here. It has also undertaken the enlargement of the canals around the rapids of the St. Lawrence to an extent that will admit the same steamers and vessels to return with full cargos. This expenditure of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars is made by the Canadian Government to open to the Western States a through water route to an Atlantic port. At Montreal we have all the facilities that we can find at New York. The trip will be measurably shorter, and the route will not be limited in its capacity. The difficulty with the Erie Canal is, that it is not capable of accommodating but a certain number of boats, of limited size; these boats cannot move more than one bushel in ten that the West can forward. Nor can the Erie Canal be made capable of carrying but a small percentage of the breadstuffs of the West. There being, therefore, an absolute limit to the bulk of grain that can be moved by that route, the rates of freight must remain precisely what the boat-owners choose to demand. So long as the freight offered is in excess of what can be transported, there can be no reduction in the rates of freight. But opening the St. Lawrence route is quite a different affair. The entire commercial navy of the lakes, even if quadrupled, cannot exceed the capacity of the route. On the way down there will be but six miles of canal, and this canal will transfer fifty steamers or sail vessels every day, from the one lake to the other. A single steamer will carry more grain through direct from Chicago to Montreal than will find accommodation in all the cars that can be hired at one time of any one railroad leading out of this city. Where there is one bushel of grain now sent by steamer, there will be six offered, and, as the lakes and the St. Lawrence cannot be crowded like the canals, the number of vessels can be increased indefinitely, thereby securing that competition and cheap freight which are so essential to the West.

We have now several trunk lines of railroads to the seaboard; yet such is the demand for cars that all these railroads combined cannot move the live stock that has accumulated at our Stock Yards. It is impossible to expect that the railroads can move the bulky breadstuffs of the Western States. There must be water routes. Even if the Erie Canal be enlarged as is proposed, it will still be wholly inadequate. It is too long, and the nature of the country through which it passes will never admit it to be anything but a route for canal-boats. It can never be employed for steamers or sailing vessels. There is and must ever be a limit to the number of canal-boats it can accommodate.

It is folly, therefore, for the National Government to purchase that canal in whole or in part. It cannot, at whatever expenditure of money, be made a steamboat canal. We have offered to us, without any expense, without the expenditure of a dollar, an actual and all-sufficient water route to the sea. We have offered to us free of tax or toll an extension of lake navigation to the ocean. We have offered to us without cost a direct route, on which, without any interruption, can be accommodated all the sailing vessels and steamers that can be needed to move every bushel of surplus grain in the Western States. With the St. Lawrence thus made navigable and free, the talk of purchasing the New York & Erie Canal from a State which has already placed $30,000,000 of surplus tolls in her Treasury, is nothing better than an invitation to robbery. These millions of dollars have been collected from the West, and the West protests against being taxed over and over again for that route, which in the end will be wholly insufficient, and leave us as helpless as ever.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT DETROIT.

Every obstruction or delay to the free transit of commerce is an expense which has to be paid by the consumers or producers of the articles transported. The Detroit River is the terminus of the Michigan Central, Milwaukee & Detroit, the Great Western, and the Grand Trunk Railways. The only means of crossing the river is by the use of ferry-boats, involving a great expense, and, frequently, a great delay. For some years efforts have been made to construct a tunnel under the river, and $150,000 has been expended, and the prospect of success is not very encouraging. Even if the tunnel should ever be practicable, it will be many years before it can be completed. Under these circumstances, the construction of a bridge over Detroit River, from Trenton to Grosse Island, and thence to Stony Island, has been begun. It is to be a general railroad bridge,—to be free to all railroads now or hereafter desiring to use it. A bill is pending before Congress granting the consent of the Government; but objections are urged that it is likely to obstruct the navigation of the river, and thereby affect the lake commerce. The construction of a bridge ought to be no obstruction to navigation. There is certainly engineering skill enough to plan a bridge which will not interfere with or endanger navigation. Such a bridge, of course, is the only one that should be tolerated, and such a bridge at Detroit has been of imperious necessity for the last fifteen years. Resolutions approving of and recommending Congress to authorize this desired improvement are pending before the Board of Trade, and are to be voted upon to-day. Amendments have been offered upon the assumption that there is a rivalry between railroads. We hope the Board of Trade will not enter into that business. Let there be no frittering away of the force of the recommendation. Let the present actual improvement be indorsed upon its own merits, and if any other bridges may be wanted hereafter, they can at the proper time be also indorsed. For the present let the bridge already begun be secured by a strong and emphatic recommendation.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

It is very evident from the manner in which Coroners' inquests are conducted in New York City that they will soon have to be made the subject of official investigation, to prevent their interference with the due course of justice. The case of Simmons is strongly to the point. Simmons, it will be remembered, was a lottery-dealer, who at one time was associated with Duryea in this suspicious business. Disagreements between the two led to a rupture of the partnership, and also created bad blood between the two men. Recently, they met on Broadway, and a quarrel of words ensued between them which led to a fracas, in which Simmons, being much the most powerful man of the two, knocked his antagonist into the gutter. He then sprang upon him with the ferocity of a tiger, and, while he had him completely at his mercy, and while his victim was begging for his life, he drew a bowie-knife and stabbed him fourteen times, literally cutting him to pieces, continuing his brutal, bloody work even after Duryea was dead, and exulting over it when arrested, because "hanging was played out in New York City." The next step in the history of the tragedy was the empanelling of the Coroner's jury, and the holding of an inquest to determine the cause of Duryea's death. The jury was assembled, and then, upon various quibbling pretexts, the inquest was adjourned from time to time, and was finally held, over a month from the time the murder was committed. The first juryman was a messenger in the Coroner's office, who for years had been a political bummer. The second was a professional juryman, who makes his living out of inquest fees. The third was a professional sporting character. The fourth was classed in the directory as a clerk. The fifth had no occupation, except beer-drinking, and the sixth was a saloon-waiter. Into the hands of such men as these was entrusted the matter of finding out how Duryea died. This was not a difficult task, and they speedily found that Nicholas W. Duryea came to his death by stab-wounds inflicted by John Simmons. When they had made this declaration they had done all that the law requires them to do, and their duties were at an end. They did not view the matter in this light, however, but summoned additional witnesses, and virtually commenced a trial of the prisoner, with the view of influencing public opinion in his favor. The result of this interference with the duties of the legal jury, into whose hands the prisoner must come for trial, was an expression of belief that the murderous assault by Simmons "was not premeditated, and that the prisoner, from previous threats made by deceased towards him, may have considered his life threatened," the expression of which in the verdict was a piece of arrogant insolence and contempt for law. It is not unnatural that men of that stamp should seek to exculpate a murderer. It is not unnatural that men of that stamp should be simpletons enough to believe that they had a right to bring in a verdict which was almost tantamount to an acquittal of the prisoner. It could not have been done, however, without the instructions and consent of the Coroner, who, in summoning the jury in the first instance, was guilty of a flagrant contempt for public opinion in choosing such a class of men for jurors in an important case, and, in indorsing their verdict, of an equally flagrant contempt for the Courts in usurping their jurisdiction. It was clearly within his province to return the fact that Duryea came to his death by wounds inflicted by Simmons, but when he returns the fact that he and his jurors seek to justify the prisoner, by declaring that he may have believed certain things, they so far transgress their duties as not only to be guilty of impertinence, but to seriously interfere with the operations of justice. What is true of the New York jury has more than once been true of Chicago juries, especially in the days when professional dead-beats were accustomed to sit upon bodies and administer "Crowner's quest law." In the New York case, however, it was only the first of a cunningly-devised series of operations to secure the escape of Simmons from punishment. As such, it deserves the severest reprobation.

RAILROAD GAMBLING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Pennsylvania Legislature has just passed an act, which, in view of the history of the New York Central, and the New York and Erie corporations, is alarming. The country is well informed of the Vanderbilt and the Daniel Drew operations, and of the Jay Gould and Jim Fisk robberies; of the secret issues of stock, and of the increase of bonds. The Legislature of Pennsylvania, by way of anticipating any prohibitory or reformatory action by the Convention now preparing a new Constitution for that State, has voted to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company all the powers that any Gould, Vanderbilt, or Drew may ever need in the future. Here is the bill:

SECTION 1. That it shall be lawful for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from time to time, to increase its capital stock to such amounts as the stockholders may, by resolution passed at any regular or special meeting, authorize, and when so authorized, to apportion or dispose of the said shares in such manner and upon such terms (but at not less than the par value thereof) as the Board of Directors may deem for the best interests of the Company; and the said Company may issue, from time to time, bonds of the said Company, payable at such time as they may appoint, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 6 per centum per annum, with or without provision for the payment by the Company, of any or all taxes on the principal or interest thereon; and to secure, from time to time, the said bonds, by one or more mortgages of the whole, or any portion, of the railroads, estate (real and personal), and corporate rights and franchises, acquired and to be acquired of the said Company. *Provided, however*, That no bond or bonds shall at any time be issued in excess of the amount of the capital stock of said Company, outstanding at the time of such issue, but any such mortgage or mortgages may, at the option of and to the amount fixed by said Company, be made to secure with the same rights, lien, and privileges of bonds which a subsequent increase of capital stock may enable the said Company to issue, as well as those which may be issued at the date of the execution of said mortgage.

SEC. 2. That any mortgage or mortgages executed and delivered, as authorized by this act, shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the City and County of Philadelphia, and shall thereupon, without further record, be a lien on the property mortgaged, wherever situated, as fully and effectually as if it had been recorded in each of the several counties in which the mortgaged premises, or any part thereof, are or may be situated.

Here is the grant of unlimited authority to increase the capital stock, and to increase the bonded debt in proportion. The New York Central Railroad Company, a few years ago, declared a dividend of 80 per cent in new stock. This act authorizes the Pennsylvania Company to do the same thing whenever and as often as the Company may choose to do so. It also authorizes the issue of bonds to an amount equal to the amount of capital stock of the Company. Under this law, the capital stock may be forthwith doubled, and an amount of bonds equal to the increase of stock issued at the same time.

This stock must, of course, be made to pay the holders a regular dividend from the earnings of the Company. To double the stock is, of necessity, to double the amount of money to be taken from the earnings of the road to pay dividends, and freights must be advanced to raise this money. The road must be skinned to pay dividends on watered stock. This act is but the legal preparation for operations in Pennsylvania equal to any that have rendered the railroad management of New York, during the last two years, so infamous.

The Coal Association.

The announcement of the organization of a Consumers' Coal Association in this city, under the State law, the object of which is to furnish members with coal at actual cost, will be received with delight, and it will accomplish a very important result if it is properly and honestly managed, and is not conducted with a view to profit. If such an Association goes into the business of selling coal for a pecuniary profit, the people might just as well buy of the coal-dealers at once. The plan of operation is, that persons may subscribe any amount of money they desire, on the basis of 40 per cent less than their coal bills for the preceding year, and will then be entitled to an amount of coal at its actual cost equal to the amount of money they have paid in; in other words, we presume the managers virtually agree that for $60 this year the subscribers shall have as much coal as they did for $100 last year. Such an Association is eminently desirable, and would prove a blessing to the community if properly managed. The expenses of freights, cartage, office rents, and clerical assistance would have to be included in the cost price of the coal, but this would be more than offset by removing the expenses of middlemen, by getting 200 pounds more of coal to the ton, which would be a clear gain of one ton in every eleven, as compared with the present system of coal measurement, by doing away with the waste in the coal business, and by material reduction in delivery. As the Association would know from the subscription just the amount of coal each member desired, and when he wanted it, there would be no delay in delivering, and the practice of delivering one ton to-day, one to-morrow, and so on, and of waiting for a storm to wet the coal and make it weigh more heavily, would be at an end. By distributing the actual expense of such an Association among a large number of subscribers, it would hardly be felt, and subscribers would escape the extortions of middlemen and the swindling in weight, which are matters of everyday experience among coal-consumers. It is impossible for most people to give any attention to the purchase of coal. The coal-offices are distributed liberally through the business parts of the city, but in most cases the coal-yards are in remote parts of the city, and the most the purchaser can do is to leave his order at the office and trust to luck to get his coal, of the quality and quantity offered, and he is a very lucky man if he gets either the one or the other. The chances are about even that he orders his coal of a man or firm who have no yard at all, but who fill his order at a coal-yard, and make their profit by swindling in weight. In an order of ten tons they make the cost of one ton, and sometimes more. There is virtually no responsibility attaching to the coal-broker. He has innumerable ways of swindling, and innumerable ways of covering it up. Any plan, therefore, which promises to do away with middlemen, and especially with these irresponsible coal-bummers, whose whole stock in trade consists of a four-by-six office, an order slate, and a box of samples, and which will secure honest weights, will be hailed with delight by an afflicted community, which, at present, has no redress for its grievances. If this Association can remove these grievances, as it affirms, it will be the inauguration of a reform which has long been needed, and will accomplish a very material reduction in the expenses of living. There is no reason why it should not. There is no reason why co-operation in coal should not succeed as well as in any other article of consumption. There is no reason why $60 should not buy just as much coal as $100, under the co-operative plan. At the same time, it would not be well for people to rush into this Association blindly, simply because its promises are so plausible. It should be carefully scrutinized, both as to the character of the men who propose to manage it and their ability to perform what they promise, and then their business should be always open to inspection. It is also to be taken into account that such a co-operative Association would come at once into collision with the present coal combination, which is now stronger than ever by reason of the action of the Pennsylvania Coal Ring. It is not at all impossible that if the Association were formed it would find itself unable to purchase coal except from the very dealers who are in league with the Ring. If the City of Chicago cannot purchase except from the regular city dealers, it is difficult to see how the Association can get its supply. The principle of the Association is correct, and its successful operation would be a blessing to the community. At the same time, it would be a very rash act to rush into an association of this kind blindly, and without canvassing the subject in all its phases.

Our Lake-Survey.

The chief officers of the United States Lake-Survey have recently forwarded to the Secretary of War an interesting report of their operations up to the present time. The American shore line of the great lakes, their connecting rivers, and islands, gives a total length of a little more than 5,000 miles, and it is deemed advisable to take in about 1,000 miles of the Canadian shore line nearest to the American shore. Of this total of 6,000 miles, about 4,800 have been already surveyed and mapped, the work including close soundings to depths of 24 feet, less frequent soundings to a distance of seven miles from shore, the topographical survey of shore lines, and the determination of the geodetic position of important points.

The survey of Lake St. Clair, the St. Clair River, and Lakes Huron and Superior are completed. That of Lake Michigan is nearly finished, and the survey of the St. Lawrence River has been carried from the northern boundary of New York nearly to Lake Ontario. Lakes Champlain, Ontario, and Erie, and the Niagara River, have yet to be surveyed.

In addition to the requirements of commerce, the labors of the Lake-Survey will furnish valuable information to the astronomer. The French Academy determined, in the last century, that the metre, or unit of measure (nearly forty inches), should be the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of the meridian; but it has long since been found that their assumed measure was too small, and the exact amount of its error is scarcely yet determined. Indeed, we have good reason to believe that the figure of the earth is far from being the true oblate spheroid which it has been represented for 200 years past, the surface of the sea level being an irregular figure. The true dimensions of the earth, in each direction, can only be obtained by carefully conducted measurements of the lengths of degrees at many different portions of the surface.

Several of these arcs have been measured in the old world. France and England have found the length of a line 1,500 miles long, extending from the Shetland Isles to the Mediterranean; and that line is now being extended into Africa, whence it will be undoubtedly connected with one at the Cape of Good Hope, and with one already measured in Russia and Norway, giving us an accurately known line of some 7,000 miles in length, or nearly three-tenths of the whole circumference of the globe.

In order to obtain conclusive results, these measures must be compared with similar ones made on the American Continent, and, if possible, in Eastern Asia. The work of the Coast-Survey will furnish the material for one such arc, from the north shore of Lake Superior to the south end of Lake Michigan, which could easily be extended to the mouth of the Ohio, giving an arc of 800 miles in length. This will, ere long, be supplemented by other arcs in South America, giving us the means of knowing much more accurately than now the exact form and dimensions of the earth.

Progress in Southern Russia.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter to Captain Benjamin Richardson, of New York, in relation to the marked progress making in Southern Russia. Captain Richardson visited that section several years ago. The letter is dated Odessa, Dec. 4, 1872. After speaking of a large and prosperous female school, the writer says:

Odessa, since your visit here, has grown to nearly, if not quite, double its former size. Her population numbers not less than 200,000. Many new and fine houses have been put up, and a great many of the storehouses for wheat have been made over into good-looking and comfortable dwellings. The streets are not all paved yet; but the principal ones are finished, and many of the less important are every year added to the number that are paved. The streets and many houses are lighted with gas. A great work is now in progress, to be completed in two years, to bring water from the River Dniester to supply the town. This will be vastly better than to depend on cisterns, wells, and watermen who bring water at great expense in barrels. (Most of our people will now scarcely believe it, but it is a fact that large portions of our city were supplied with water from water-carts less than twenty-five years ago.—ED.) Another great work going on is the enlargement and deepening of the harbor at an expense of 3,000,000 of rubles. A large new custom-house, warehouses, and other public buildings are to be put up. Street-railways are in contemplation, but are not yet commenced. Railways to Moscow and all the interior of Russia, as well as to Vienna and Western Europe, have been in operation for a long time. Sevastopol, however, is not yet connected by railway with the interior of Russia. It is expected that it will soon be thus favored. Property has gone up there as at Odessa, Nicolaieff, and all other towns in Southern Russia. The same is true also of the farming lands in the country. Property is worth, all about here, more than double what it was ten years ago. These flat prairies, or steppes, in the south of Russia, were, a hundred years ago, considered as unproductive deserts; and, not even so long ago as that, they were made use of as penal colonies, like Australia, Algeria, or Siberia. Now, there is said to be more rainfall here, and the soil is very fertile and productive in favorable years. People are immigrating to this country, on account of that and the climate, from the colder regions of the north. The freedmen (serfs formerly) are getting better off, and more intelligent also. For these reasons, as also doubtless for others, property is every year getting dearer. In the Caucasus, the same is true. The freed race is growing up here into a power that will make its influence felt East and South, in the course of time. Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, and all the East is slowly, but surely, changing to modern civilization.

The cause of woman's rights appears to be making satisfactory progress in Scotland. According to a Glasgow paper, two young ladies in that city recently had a misunderstanding, which they mutually agreed to settle by resort to force of arms. Accordingly, one Sunday afternoon, after church service, in company with about 200 of their respective friends, they selected a suitable and retired spot in a field on the banks of the Clyde, and pitched a ring. With a view of preventing what is called "a rugging match," each of the young ladies had her hair closely cropped. The seconds and referee were chosen, and then the fair disputants commenced to settle their little dispute according to the rules and regulations of the prize ring. They had been comfortably at work for about half an hour when two policemen made their appearance upon the scene of action, and all the party, young ladies included, beat a hasty retreat back to town. The question in dispute, therefore, remains unsettled, but may, possibly, be compromised, as the young ladies had a very enjoyable afternoon. It is to be regretted, however, that the inglorious termination of the conflict still leaves it unsettled which of the young ladies had the more powerful biceps. At the same time there is cause for apprehension to the male sex of Glasgow that the young ladies may be cultivating muscular proficiency in order to assert their rights, and that others may follow their example.

At the Klamath Agency for the Indians in Oregon, there are 4,000 Indians,—men, women, and children. Congress appropriates annually a large sum to feed and clothe these Indians, and pays in addition the following salaries to the white men who teach the Indians how to draw their rations:

	Salary.
Johnson N. High, agent	$1,500
J. D. Applegate, commissary	1,200
David J. Ferree, superintendent farming	1,000
Wm. W. Ellis, sawyer	1,000
Marcus P. Crapo, wagon-maker	1,000
John Kafador, blacksmith	1,000
Sikes Warden, farmer	800
Andrew J. Brown, mill laborer, $80 per month	960
William H. Cardwell, physician	1,000
Chester M. Sawtelle, carpenter	1,000
John S. Scranton, millwright, $6 per day in coin	1,878
William H. Chapman, teamster, $80 per month	960
John Hanley, mill laborer, $80 per month	960
John Stone, mill laborer, $45 per month	540
John Lassly, miller	1,000
Marion Stout, teacher	1,000
Charles Brown, interpreter	500
James Long, mill laborer, $45 per month	540
Total	$17,838

At the Warm Springs Agency, in Oregon, there is a total of 616 Indians of all ages and sexes. In addition to the cost of feeding and clothing them, the Government has the following expense for salaries to white men:

	Salary.
John Smith, agent	$1,500
William P. Eaton, commissary	1,200
W. N. Wells, wagon and plow maker	1,000
William R. Dunbar, teacher	1,000
John R. Smith, superintendent farming	1,000
James C. Luckey, blacksmith	1,000
M. Flynn, physician	1,000
William M. McCorkle, miller	1,000
Reary (Indian), farmer	800
Charley (Indian), laborer	375
Charley Hallequeller, interpreter	500
Total	$10,375

The Bishop of Manchester, England, recently gave some good advice to policemen when he urged them to resist the temptation of acquiring reputation by leading offenders into a trap and then arresting them, and to use their best endeavors to prevent crime. This excellent advice has a wide significance. The prevention of crime is the first business of a policeman, not the detection of it. Where the prevention is impossible, then the detection is his main object; but in this case it is rare that any useful result is reached by urging on culprits to commit fresh crimes. In nine cases out of ten, it is the quiet policeman who never figures in the newspapers, and who is not celebrated for the large number of arrests he makes, that is the best policeman, and the most reliable in an emergency. It is true, as a rule, everywhere, that there are too many arrests made. It would subserve the ends of public order and justice much more efficiently for policemen, in numerous instances, to firmly advise a drunken or a quarrelsome man to go home than to allow or encourage him to persist in his ways until he has violated the peace, simply for the purpose of making an arrest. The best officer is the one who prevents a crime or a disorder, not the one who allows it to happen, so that he may have the credit of the arrest, and, as a rule, the best officer is the one whose name is least familiar to the public.

General Dodge, of Iowa, who has been implicated in the Credit Mobilier matter, is expected to testify before the Committee in a day or two. The following is Durant's statement concerning him:

Witness next referred to the fact that General Dodge, Chief Engineer of the road, under a salary of $10,000 per annum, was also a member of Congress in Washington, instead of being on the road. When witness remonstrated against this, he was informed that Dodge could do more good in Washington, where he had great influence; he further found that the wife of General Dodge had 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and was, therefore, a large participant in the profits to be made by the contractors; he did not mean to say that the Chief Engineer would be unduly influenced in his duties by any interest which his wife might have; he next produced his order suspending Dodge as Chief Engineer on account of over-estimates of amounts due contractors, made by him, and the reply of Dodge that the estimates were made up from data furnished by Messrs. Reed and Crane in reference to his accounts while Vice President of the road. Witness submitted affidavits of Sidney Dillon, B. F. Ham, H. C. Crane, John S. Cisco, John A. Dix, Oliver Ames, and others, showing that they were correct.

Among other innovations which the Emperor of Japan has made, in assimilating the customs of that country to those of Europe, is one with reference to the days of the year. According to an Imperial order, recently issued, the 1st of January, 1873, was made the first day of the first month of the 2533d year from the accession of the first Mikado. A holiday is also to be kept on every seventh instead of every fifth day, and the division of the day hereafter will simply be twenty-four hours, instead of twelve stated periods of two hours each. The 25th of December (Christmas), is to be held sacred to the memory of Zimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan.

Mr. A. J. Turner, compiler of the Wisconsin Manual, is the editor of the Portage *Register*, and, being a gentleman of peculiar fitness for the work, he has produced, this year, as heretofore, a volume of rare excellence. A notice of the Manual, in a recent issue of THE TRIBUNE, spoke of Mr. Turner as "Secretary of State," which is, perhaps, more a prediction than an error.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Kansas Legislature asks Pomeroy to resign, but does not ask Caldwell, preferring that the United States Senate shall deal with him. On the Pomeroy resolution there were only 8 negatives; and, during the debate, which was general, no one so much as hinted a doubt of his criminality. His best friends kept silent on that point, and voted for the resolution. There are rumors in Kansas, however, that Pomeroy, who at one time thought to save himself by throwing Caldwell overboard, has really gone to Washington to save Caldwell, as the last hope of the corruptionists.

—The Governorship of Dakota is held by Morton's relative and friend, John A. Burbank, who expects to be retained. Nevertheless, somebody has promised it to Nathan J. Inscore, of the Illinois Legislature; somebody else has promised it to Jason B. Brown, of the Indiana Legislature; and a Georgia delegation demands it for Colonel William Markham.

—Pennsylvania elects a Judge of the Supreme Court in October, *vice* John M. Read.

—The people of Indiana will vote, Feb. 18, on the ratification of a constitutional amendment which effectually disposes of the Wabash & Erie Canal question by killing it.

—The St. Louis *Globe* (Administration) says:

Multitudes of intelligent Missourians have no longer a doubt that money was lavishly and corruptly used to elect Lewis V. Bogy to the United States Senate. If this conclusion is not demonstrated, the circumstances pointing to it are so numerous as to create conviction in many impartial minds.

All right. Now, the United States Senate will meet, March 4, whether the House does or not, and may sit indefinitely. Will the *Globe* throw in the weight of its influence that the Senate shall *at once* give heed to the scandals of the day and inquire whether Bogy, Ingalls, Jones, J. J. Patterson, Mitchell, Sargeant, and any others who are now proposing to join its high membership, acquired their title by deception, fraud, or the use of money?

—Thomas D. Worrall, a well-known English-born Republican, of New Orleans, repudiates the Kellogg State Government, which he helped to place in power, saying:

While I am, by education, and I had almost said by instinct, a friend of the negro, my soul revolts at the spectacle of seeing his foot upon the necks of my own race.

—A bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature proposes to give Pittsburgh a new charter, largely copied from that of the New York Committee of Seventy, and to bring in all the suburbs by consolidation.

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* thinks the Democrats will allow the Republicans to fill Mr. Bushnell's vacant seat in the Illinois Legislature, since it belongs to them under the minority plan, and hopes such a precedent will be respected hereafter.

—Inquiring minds in Iowa want to know: 1. Why Governor Merrill, who now testifies that, three years ago, "he thought the State Treasury was not all right," did not look to it. 2. Why Governor Carpenter, whose name now appears in a recently-discovered bond of the Treasurer, did not, in his testimony, remember there was such a bond.

—The Harlan newspaper-organ at Des Moines says:

We observe that the Dubuque *Times* is giving currency to the statement that Elijah Sells told Bob Finkbine that he had bought votes to elect Harlan and defeat Kirkwood in 1866. Every man who knows Sells will understand that, if he ever made the remark, it was in the way of a joke.

—South Bend is loyally waiting for the verdict. The *Register* (founded by Schuyler Colfax) has not a word. The *Union* says:

We expected this defence would have been made public before this, but, inasmuch as it has not, we are willing to defer judgment for another week, and ask our readers to do the same, as we do not wish to do the least injustice to Mr. Colfax, and shall be well pleased if he shall succeed in extricating himself from this unpleasant predicament.

—Troublesome opposition papers are quoting the explanation attending December's increase of the public debt, to show that some "delayed returns" would more than make it good in the next exhibit. Increase of the debt in January, $406,242.

—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Register* says:

We have heretofore noted that an effort is being made to secure the retention of Judge Lawrence, of this city, upon the Supreme Bench, and are gratified to learn that it is receiving the hearty support of a large portion of the people of this part of the State.

—A bill before the Nebraska Legislature proposes to have a Constitutional Convention elected in June and convened in September.

—The Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention gave some days, last week, to a profitless discussion of woman-suffrage, of which the Philadelphia *Age* says:

We do not observe that the speakers demonstrated that any considerable number of the women of Pennsylvania desire the elective franchise. Till women are convinced that it is desirable, they ought not to have the duty of voting imposed upon them, on the demand of a few of their sex. There is now no occasion to act on the subject. When a man finds that his wife and his sisters and daughters really want to vote, his resistance to it need not be apprehended.

—Vice President Colfax is busily engaged in addressing the Young Men's Christian Associations of the commercial cities. It's a good thing to be thus employed, but it won't save Colfax. He has smiled his last effective smile, and retirement is his doom.—*Harrisburg Telegraph* (*Simon Cameron's Own*).

—But the people will not be content with the punishment of these fellows on the surface who have been caught by the first cast of the net of investigation. We want some deep-sea dredging.—*Hartford Courant.*

—The Republican party cannot afford to do as its opponents have done, if it would perpetuate its rule. Republicanism means reform. It means advancement morally and politically; and, if some who should have been faithful have fallen by the wayside, the party must march on without them. It is to be hoped there will be wisdom and courage enough to do it.—*Washington Republican.*

—The late Hon. John M. Niles told an apt story to illustrate a case something like that of Wilson or Colfax, who held Mobilier stock so long as it was kept secret, but who demanded that it should be "taken back" as soon as the M'Comb suit threatened to expose the affair. Bogue lived in Litchfield County, and, though having an excellent character, and being a remarkably devoted man to religious observances, he was one night caught with half a shoat on his back. Bogue was making tracks for his home, when the owner of the shoat caught him. Bogue appealed to the old farmer to "take back" his shoat, and begged for mercy. "Let me off this time," said Bogue, "and I'll try never to be *caught* again." "Take it back," cried Wilson and Colfax, "and you'll never *catch* us again."—*Hartford Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Broad and Market streets, Philadelphia, have been ordered to be paved with stone.

—A San Francisco divine made $100,000 last year speculating in stocks.

—An Omaha bride was married barefoot because her lover's kinfolks dressed that way, and she did not wish to seem proud.

—A Wisconsin woman has killed eight wolves this winter and chopped her cord of wood a day.

—Spotted Tail is the man for the times. He has disposed of four mothers-in-law, and whoops for the scalp of the fifth. He will lecture for $50 a night.

—A young gentleman of 26 recently married a lady of 42, in Minnesota, and now sues for a divorce because she "chastises him."

—"It may be true, as reported," says the Virginia City *Enterprise*, "that diamonds have been found in a certain locality in Nevada, but the man who attempts to sell a share of the stock in this market will be shot."

—The lady sophomores of Ann Arbor, Mich., haze the freshmen terribly. One young fellow was badly injured recently, by being tripped up by one of the playful damsels as he was passing through a dark hall.

—An old lady describes a genius as "a man what knows more'n he can find out, and spills vittels on his clothes."

—It is not likely that the $100,000 offered by the New York Legislature for the best method of propulsion by steam on the canals will be accorded to any of the present contestants.

—Since the Civil Service examinations were introduced into England, giving every one a chance to obtain a position under Government, fully 66 per cent of the entire appointments have been taken by Irishmen.

—A servant girl in Newark, named Bridget Reagan, was arrested on Thursday for pilfering, and, when searched, six pounds of butter with a piece of ice, and seven pounds of sugar, were found secreted in her bosom.

—One day last week, near Marysville, Cal., a thirty-pound wildcat robbed Miss Leonora Methen, (aged 16) of a pet lamb, when that heroic young lady buckled on her little pistol and pursued the cruel monster, and with the assistance of a dog treed the animal to a live oak, when she scientifically shot him through the head.

—The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has instructed its Judiciary Committee to consider whether any legislation is necessary in relation to the rights of husbands to the real estate of deceased wives; the intimation being that wives in Massachusetts take real estate more liberally than do husbands. The proposition is to make them equal in the right of inheritance.

—A young married man, by the name of Train, in Newton, Mass., was improving the absence of his wife to pack off with a Miss Norris, in his employ, and a goodly amount of baggage and borrowed money, when that injured personage appeared upon the scene of action. Train, not wishing to aggravate his wife's feelings by a parting scene, locked her up, and coolly finished his preparations, drove off with his inamorata, and took the cars for parts unknown.

—S. T. Harvey, living about four miles above Minneapolis, on the Solomon River, Kansas, lost a horse about two weeks since, and, upon examination, found its throat and windpipe to be gorged with coagulated blood. The horse appeared to be well but a few hours before he was found dead in the stable. On Wednesday morning, a week ago, upon going to his stable, he found another of his horses in the same condition, without any sign of its having struggled during the night, and, on examination, found the throat and windpipe full of coagulated blood, just the same as the other. The disease does not seem to have originated from the epizootic.

—John Beer, a Swiss young man, in New Orleans, hung himself there the other day, being despondent because he could not obtain employment. He had a rich uncle and also a wealthy brother in France, who had refused to assist him; wherefore he left a letter directing that the rope with which he executed himself should be cut into two pieces, and one of them sent to each of his disobliging relatives. He also directed that the bill for his funeral expenses should be sent to his uncle; and we think we see his venerable relative paying it.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

The Exercises at the First Presbyterian Church Yesterday.

The New Structure of One of Our Oldest Societies.

In Chicago, to-day, nothing looks natural but the people. We move all the week through new streets, go wonderingly in and out of new places of business, and mistake those of our neighbors for our own, ride admiringly on new omnibus routes, and have altogether the sensation of having been dropped from some giddy height plump down into a new town. Nothing comes bette to the relief of our dazed condition than the faces of old citizens who knew the old Chicago. But for these, and their assurance that the events of the past sixteen months are real, there is not a man of us who would be surprised to wake up some morning to find his head shaved and blistered entirely bald, and learn from medical attendants that he had been out of his mind since early in October, 1872; that there was no fire, no new city; that old things had not passed away and all things become new.

But a Chicago audience, looking in one another's faces, gets assurance of reality, and to sit down among the associates of our wonderful experiences as a community gives us all that we shall know or experience of a home feeling until we get wonted to the New Chicago. Yesterday there was a notable gathering of this class, the assembling of a vast audience in the new house of worship of our oldest Presbyterian Church organization, in the dedicatory services of the First Presbyterian Church, on Indiana avenue, at Twenty-first street. There are a few who yet remain, and resent being called old, who thought it a great achievement in local ecclesiastical annals to gather round Rev. Jeremiah Porter, forty years ago, when this Church was first established in the garrison times. There were those who sat in the splendid temple yesterday, who used to ride through the mud of our prairie streets in two-wheeled carts, or on horseback, to make a perilous landing in front of the first small wooden tabernacle on Clark street, just north of the present Sherman House. A list before us contains the names of quite a number present yesterday, who put their signatures to the stupendous undertaking of building the first brick church, on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, where good earnest Doctor Curtis ministered for so many years, while the shabby town began to put on city airs. For years after its erection, it was in the outskirts of business, and by the very line of construction of the building, stipulated in the deed of purchase from P. F. W. Peck, the edifice was so located as not to impair the residence character of Clark street. Then business invaded those precincts, and the removal to Wabash avenue, near Congress street, took place in 1855. And when that admirable clergyman, whose name will long live in Chicago, Rev. Dr. Humphrey, in his dedicatory sermon suggested that it would not be long before business would again force a change of site, an incredulous smile ran round the faces of his audience, for the tree-embowered avenue, not then paved, gave little token of such a future.

As is well known to our city readers, as the result of the great fire the First Presbyterian Church Society consolidated with the Calvary Presbyterian, which was just beginning to emerge from the struggle with the difficulties of establishing churches in the suburbs, apparently inseparable from such enterprises. Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the pastor of the former, assumed the duties of the new field. From such experiences and with such remembrances the assembly of yesterday gathered at the morning service in what is one of the handsomest churches, and certainly one of the handsomest church audience rooms, in the West. It deserves to be stated that the exterior of the church was already well developed at the time of the fire, and represents what was a grave undertaking for the Calvary Society, while the advanced character of the interior marks quite as strongly the accession of material wealth, the result of the union. The First Presbyterian stands to-day one of the wealthiest and most prosperous churches in the West, and its people have built what they have paid for, and will not be heard of in the New England hill churches asking for aid.

The edifice we have already described in more detail than our space allows here. It would have made the excellent architect, J. C. Cochrane, two inches taller if he could, at the outset, have received the *carte blanche* order for the First Presbyterian Church, instead of having to study how to meet the more slender demands of Calvary, but he has wrought well with his material, and the building, in its fine red Philadelphia brick, relieved with brown stone, and its tall, shapely spire, the highest in the city, is an ornament to that part of the city. Within, the arrangements are admirable. A basement, that is not subterranean, gives a beautiful lecture-room and apartments for sociables, committees, and the pastor's study. Above is the beautiful main audience-room, airy, light, cheerful, judiciously seated, with galleries that are an ornament as well as an utility, and among the 213 pews, not one seat where the listener must crane his neck to see the speaker,—a room pleasant to sit in, and with a lavishness of decoration, generous without garishness, and full without overloading. The audience we have already characterized as comprising a multitude of familiar faces of those who are growing old in Chicago, the only features of our early day left being the features they carry with them.

Rev. Arthur Mitchell, the pastor, was assisted in the services by Rev. Prof. Fiske, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The fine organ contributed its share to the exercises, its qualities having a few evenings previous been well established among our music-lovers by the Organ Concert. After the introductory services, the pastor preached a sermon, taking for his theme the Church, its province, what it should aim to accomplish, both in the edifice and the functions the building is designed to aid. It was evident that the good pastor had a little twinge of conscience lest the present house might be a little too fine, and yet he fairly presented the arguments for elaborate and elegant church construction among communities where this scale was in keeping with the means and style of living of the worshippers. Still, we imagine some of the tenderer consciences present twinged a little with the pastor's at the grim picture of a procession of pagans that would occupy four years marching down Indiana avenue, one unending line of godless heathen, with no church at all. It was evident that Mr. Mitchell does not intend that his flock shall lapse easily to moral and religious slumber on their crimson-lined benches, and deem their share in church construction ended. Indeed, as an earnest of the work before them, they were busy yesterday afternoon dedicating the new Railroad Mission Chapel, "free to all," on State street, near Fourteenth.

At the close of the discourse, the following church officers took their places in front of the altar:

TRUSTEES—H. C. Durand, D. W. Irwin, H. Hitchcock, A. Ballard, J. P. Brooks.

ELDERS—J. E. Otis, G. F. Bissell, S. P. Farrington, H. D. Penfield, O. D. Ranney, J. W. Smith, James Hollingsworth, Henry Wood, Thomas Lord, Dr. R. C. Hammill.

DEACONS—H. C. Durand, Samuel Faulkner, D. W. Irwin, H. W. Dudley, M. B. Ewing, O. P. Curran.

The simple dedicatory form was read, the dedicatory prayer followed, and singing and benediction closed the service.

It was announced that the church will to-day be opened for those who wish to select pews, and a meeting for that purpose takes place this evening. The rental will occur on Monday evening of next week. The Trustees have made the valuation as low as possible, the highest rental being $900, which carries a regular tax of $144, and an organ tax of $72. There are in the list many desirable pews at $100, with a regular tax of $16, and an organ tax of $8, and pews at $50, with taxes corresponding. It is designed to realize $125,000 from the total valuation. To make the locality of the new church better understood by readers abroad, it may be stated that it is two miles south of the earliest brick church on Washington street, and a mile and a half south of the later site on Wabash avenue, and while both of those, on erection, were decidedly suburban, the new sanctuary has a compact and handsome residence neighborhood extending five miles below it, further south. Under such auspicious circumstances, the First Presbyterian opens a new career in our new city.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There will be a meeting of the Illinois State Women's Suffrage Association at No. 400 Michigan avenue, on Tuesday afternoon. A full attendance is desired.

A series of Union Bible lectures will be held daily in the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, at 4 o'clock p. m. Rev. Mr. Kittredge opens the course to-day. Ministers and laymen will conduct the service.

The opening lecture of the second Star Course will be given to-night by Geo. Wm. Curtis, editor of *Harper's Weekly*, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The subject "Charles Dickens," and the well-known ability of the lecturer, gives promise of a rich literary treat.

Hon. Curtis C. Meserve died at his residence, No. 511 Hurlbut street, in this city, at half-past 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. He was born in Barrington, N. H., in 1816, and came to Chicago in 1857. For several years he was a member of the Board of Education, and was well-known to the community at large from his prominence as a dealer in real estate. He had been ill for several days, suffering from inflammatory softening of the cerebellum. His death will be deplored by a large circle of friends, and among the Masonic fraternity, of which he was a respected member; his wife and three children have their sincere sympathy. He will be buried, with Masonic honors, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The St. Paul express train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, due in the city at half-past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, did not arrive until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. About a mile south of Evansville, Wis., the engine threw a rail from its position, although the locomotive, baggage car, and two passenger coaches passed over the break. The third coach went off the track, pulling after it the forward truck of the Pullman sleeper. The progress of the train was speedily checked by the application of the brakes, the two rear cars lying obliquely across the track when they ceased moving. No one was hurt. Several hours were occupied in efforts to get the cars on the track, but it could not be done. The passengers were then requested to take seats or stand up in the remaining cars, and reached Chicago at the hour mentioned.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Clearing the Table—Addressing Farmers' Clubs—Organization—Condition of Fruit at Warsaw—Formation of the Prairie—Cheap Freights—Resolutions on Rural Affairs—An Orchard—A Stock-Farm Wanted—Husking-Gloves, and Pine Tar as a Water-Proof Coating—My Great Improvement in Lightning-Rods, with Some Reflections on Patents.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Feb. 8, 1873.

A large number of letters have accumulated, some requiring private answers, others in "The Farm and Garden." They will all have attention, and those who have been waiting for some weeks for replies will now know the disposition made of *their* inquiries. A few have passed the time for print, and those must go into the waste-basket; and a large number of others, that require private answers, have no stamp inclosed, and they must follow. It is enough to give time and paper to answer questions, and, if parties cannot afford the postage, they must do their own writing.

ADDRESSING CLUBS.

The last two weeks have brought many requests to address Farmers' Clubs. Some offer to pay for the work, and all propose to pay expenses. To these kind friends I have to say, that I would be pleased to meet them; but that pleasure must be foregone for the want of time. The work is a good one, and shall have my best efforts; but it must not be forgotten that I am a farmer and orchardist, whose own hands must be put to the plow and the pruning-shears, as well as to the pen. The farmers of the Northwest do not desire a rehash of the books or of rural literature, but every-day, practical facts, that are gathered in the actual working of the farm, the garden, and the orchard. These duties give little time to visit distant points, however pleasant it would be to meet warm friends; but I must keep to my post, and do my duty at home, while I shall duly appreciate the kindness that has dictated those very pleasant requests.

Letters of inquiry also continue in regard to constitution and by-laws of clubs, and how the purchasing business is best managed. It is impossible to answer all of these at length in a private note, as they have been fully discussed in "The Farm and Garden." I can only refer the parties to the back numbers of THE TRIBUNE. In the Weekly of Jan. 6, the form for organizing may be found.

WARSAW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Whitaker, the Secretary, writes as follows:

WARSAW, Ill., Feb. 3, 1873.

SIR: Inclosed find proceedings of our January meeting.

The severe cold has no doubt killed all the tender kinds of fruit. Dec. 24 we had 22 degrees below zero, and the 29th of January 26¼ degrees below. The monthly mean for December was 18.3 degrees, and for January 16 degrees,—lower than any previous January of which any reliable records have been kept. I think 23 is as low a monthly mean as we have had for any previous year.

Fruit-buds went into winter quarters in the best possible condition, and, therefore, we shall hope the apples are all right. Previous to the 29th, Doolittle raspberries were all right; have not examined since. The wood of peach-trees was not apparently injured previous to the 29th. Cuttings showed as fresh and sound as ever, but no buds could be found good. Ice was twenty-three inches thick previous to the 29th.

Very truly yours, B. WHITAKER, Secretary.

In the proceedings is the following.

Mr. G. B. Worthern presented pieces of wood taken from the bottom of a well 43 feet below the surface, on the farm of Mr. Kinkle, in the Bluff formation.

Dr. Hollowbush made some remarks in relation to the pieces of wood from Mr. Kinkle's well. That they belong to the Northern Drift period, anterior to any definite period in the history of geology, having evidently been the work of currents of water and ice, subsequent to the primitive or silurian age. Our vast prairies are accounted for on the hypothesis that the primitive surface was submerged by oceans and lakes; that subsequently, from causes unaccounted for, the Northern Drift, mingled with sedimentary accumulations, formed the present surface soil, together with the loess formations, mingled with mineral and vegetable matter, which accounts for the inexhaustible fertility of the Western prairies.

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

ORION, Ill., Jan. 30, 1873.

SIR: Allow me to write you a line. We have a Farmers' Association here, Orion, Henry County, Ill., and propose to pitch in and do what we can. The one thing I wish to mention now is this: If Congress and the States have the legal right to control the rates of freight on railroads, is it not well for us to ask (and to unite in the asking) the establishment of a uniform rate over the whole Union of one cent per ton per mile for freight by the car-load, loaded and unloaded at owner's expense?

This rate, with systematic and economical management, will pay a fair interest on the legitimate cost of the roads. By legitimate cost, I mean their proper cash cost, not their fictitious cost.

It may be said that small roads in new countries cannot carry at this rate, but they are mostly held as branches of, and feeders to, great trunk lines; and also the people along the lines of those roads have, as a rule, given a bonus that about made the road-bed. These are reasons why they can and should carry at this rate.

Obtaining this reduction, we must then look to our ocean carrying trade. Yours respectfully, M. B. L.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed by the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, at its late session at Freeport:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary of this Society cause to be printed 500 copies of all resolutions passed at this session referring to legislative action, and that he forward copies to each member of the Society, with the request that they forward the same to their Senators and Representatives, urging their attention to the same.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Resolved, That the bill unanimously agreed upon, for the reorganization of the State Horticultural Society, by the Committee of Conference of this Society, together with the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society, be printed, with the signature of each member of the Conference, and that a copy be sent to each officer of the State Horticultural Society, Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, members of the State Agricultural Board, and each member of our State Legislature.

Conference Committee of Northern Illinois Horticultural Society: Captain E. H. Beebe, D. C. Scofield, S. J. Davis, Jonathan Perriam, A. L. Cumings.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Resolved, That we deem it highly desirable that the number of Trustees of the Industrial University be limited to one from each Congressional District, and that they be elected by the people.

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

Resolved, That, the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society believing that the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture deserve every assistance and encouragement from the governing power, and recognizing the immense value to general science, as well as valuable assistance rendered to the productive interests, by the investigations of the European Experiment Stations, we earnestly ask the Legislature of Illinois to consider the propriety of establishing three or more Experiment Stations in different parts of the State, to be devoted to investigations into scientific subjects connected with Agriculture and Horticulture, and to be connected with the Illinois Industrial University.

FRUITS BY WEIGHT.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that all fruits should be sold by weight.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

WHEREAS, Under the present Constitution of this State, it becomes necessary, in order to continue the office of State Entomologist, that an express appropriation shall be made for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, We believe that this office is of great importance to the agricultural and horticultural interests of the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society earnestly request the General Assembly to make such appropriation as may be necessary to maintain said office.

TAXING NURSERY-STOCK.

WHEREAS, The last Legislature passed an act taxing all nursery-stock, which are growing crops, as much as any other product of the soil; and

WHEREAS, The law discriminates unjustly against this class of productions; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that the law ought to be repealed, and that we will use all just influence to bring about that result; and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the members of the Legislature for immediate action thereon.

STATE AID TO FOREST-CULTURE.

WHEREAS, The continued destruction of the great forests of the country is constantly causing a greater and greater appreciation in the price of all the more valuable kinds of lumber, and feeling, as we do, the necessity of some general law to encourage tree-planting, for its various economic uses and influences; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the Legislature of this State the speedy passage of an act to foster this great necessity of the whole prairie region.

Committee in charge: L. Ellsworth, Arthur Bryant, M. L. Dunlap.

AN ORCHARD.

HEBRON, Porter Co., Ind., Jan. 11, 1873.

SIR: I want to plant three-fourths of an acre in apples, cherries, and grapes, as an addition to my orchard. The lot is well protected on the east, north, and west, by a natural grove, and slopes to the south-east. Three-fourths of it is a rich clay loam, the upper end hard white clay.

Now, what varieties of each will be best for me to plant, and when plant the grapes? I want summer, autumn, and winter apples.

An answer in THE TRIBUNE will much oblige yours, M. V. G.

You do not say whether you intend your orchard for family use or for market. The May or Richmond cherry is about all the cherry that will pay to plant. For apples, you may take Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Lowell, Sops of Wine, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Porter, Rambo, Snow Stanard, Winesop, Smith's Cider, Ben Davis, Winkler, Little Romanite, Jonathan, and Willow Twig, with good assurance that they will please you. There are many others, no doubt; but these may be relied upon.

A STOCK-FARM WANTED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28, 1873.

SIR: Having read your "Rural" articles, I take the liberty of writing to you, and beg the favor of a reply. Myself and a friend are workers, and have about $2,500 that we wish to start a stock-farm with in the prairie section of Illinois or Indiana, far enough south to save building large shelter-sheds. Our plan was to buy yearlings, say 100 each year for two years, care for them until some are fit to sell, then buy more, etc. We notice that Texas cattle sell here for $2.50 per 100 pounds, live weight, after having paid a big freight bill from Kansas or Colorado, which does not give us much encouragement to look West, except that we can now get our land for the pre-empting. The information that we wish from some reliable party is: First, do you think there is any land, however remote from railroad, in Central Illinois, or Indiana, that can be bought for about $3 cash per acre for, say, 500 acres? Second, if the land could be got as above, would a man of ordinary industry be likely to succeed; *i. e.*, is the climate suitable for such an undertaking, or is it too hot in summer to offset the advantages of the warm winters? We recognize the advantages of being near markets and cheap corn, and the advantage of ground feed and good care of stock. We have been credibly informed that blooded stock taken to Southern Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas have all died, and all efforts to improve the Cherokee or Texas stock by Durham crosses have failed. This information we have from a resident of Fort Scott, Kan., who has been to Texas within the last few months. Respectfully yours, H. & S.

There is no land in this State for sale at $3 per acre. Ordinary industry is a good thing, but brains and experience also are among the elements of success. I would advise you to work at least a year on a stock farm, and add the wages saved to the sum named, and then you will see what a small showing the whole will make towards such a stock farm as you contemplate. Better put your money into 80 or 100 acres, and, with soiling, try the dairy, and even then you must have cheap land. Land in the Elgin dairy district is worth $60 to $100 per acre, and is paying better to-day than any other staple product of the State.

HUSKING.

A farmer inquires as to the merits of Hall's husking-glove. It is a valuable aid to save hands in husking. They are made of good, durable leather, but anything less tough to wear than iron cannot stand the sharp edges of the husks, or the rough, file-like surface, and it is found that a daily application of tar to the wearing part of the gloves will make them at least four times as durable. The tar makes a smooth, hard coating, that resists the action of the husks. Some persons use common buckskin mittens thus prepared, and are pleased with them. When the husks are wet with rain or dew, this coating of tar is especially valuable. The tar used is that from the pine-tree, and not common coal-tar. At least one-third of the corn crop of 1872 of this section is yet in the field, and, as a part of it has fallen to the ground, and will be damp, if not wet, a good husking glove, made water-proof, as indicated, will be found of value. It will cost but little to try it, and once trying will prove its value.

Speaking of husking reminds me that Parks Brothers, of Princeton, sent me half a dozen of the farm-boys' husking pins. They have been tried and found among the best. This is the more satisfactory, as it is an Illinois invention and manufacture.

IMPROVED LIGHTNING-RODS.

WISCONSIN, Jan. 30, 1873.

SIR: Some days since, I read the proceedings of a Convention held at Freeport, Ill., where the subject of electricity, among other things, was talked upon. A remark of yours led me to infer that you were the originator of an improved lightning-conductor. If I am correct in my surmise, I, being in that branch of business engaged, would be pleased to hear from you as to the merits of your rod over the many now in existence.

My partners and self will start the teams in the spring, and have contemplated using the "Star Tubular Copper Rod," but will give any better rod the preference.

Perhaps in no branch of business have the people been so thoroughly humbugged as in lightning-rods.

Having been engaged in the trade for several years, I am too well aware of the "tricks of the trade," so to speak.

The Cleveland Lightning Rod Company sold for many years the cable rod. Last season, on the copper tubular round rod, with the National Lightning Rod Company for their name, they put forth their best efforts in this and your State.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience, and oblige yours respectfully, &c., H. C.

True merit will at last receive its reward, though the waiting is sometimes a little tedious. In the case of my improvement on lightning-rods, the response has been prompt, and thousands of farmers have availed themselves of it, and thus saved themselves from a large, useless expense. I have to say that no money has yet come to my coffers, but no doubt the golden stream will soon set in, and make a vigorous flow; but I shall not get proud, and throw by the "Farm and Garden" in consequence. Our Wisconsin friend is referred to THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of Sept. 18 for a full description of the great invention. I will say that experience has proved that all the lower part of the rod may be made of common tin; for, after the lightning is well into the tube, it has little choice of metal, and will go down from the sheer force of gravity and long habit.

The next best thing to my improvement is a simple iron rod, five-eighths or so in diameter, that any blacksmith can put together for you, and which you can put up yourself, if you do not feel able to incur the expense of my most valuable of all rods. A smooth, polished point is supposed to be better than a rusty one; but it may be round, sharp, square, or octagon, for all the difference that it will make to the lightning. Don't throw away your money on any of those bogus rods, but get the only reliable one, that is here offered.

I would not be surprised to hear of some man taking out a patent on the old iron rod; in fact, all he has to do is to swear that he invented it, which is easy enough, and then, as there is no model of it, or description, in the Patent Office, why, of course, he will get the patent, for such appears to be the present practice; it will be like the farm-gate on rollers, and just as true, and quite as honest. RURAL.

A SLEIGHING ACCIDENT.

Sixteen Ladies Upset Into a Creek, with the Mercury Away Below Zero.

From the Reading (Pa.) Eagle.

A delegation of sixteen lady representatives of the "Masonic Tie," of this city, left Reading last evening at half past 5 for the purpose of visiting a similar lodge at Birdsboro. The ladies were Mrs. Enos Morris, Mrs. William G. McGowan, Mrs. William Ubil, Mrs. H. Henry, Mrs. G. High, Mrs. Kunzman, Mrs. J. Strunk, Mrs. Metzgar, Mrs. Eliza Hoffmaster, Mrs. Amos Hooker, Mrs. Riley, Miss Graul, Mrs. Harper, and several others, in the charge of two careful and experienced drivers, furnished under the especial care of Mr. Howard F. Boyer. The party arrived at Birdsboro about 7 o'clock, visited the lodge, took supper afterwards at Sieinrock's Hotel, at that place, and shortly before 11 o'clock they left for home.

The night was not dark, but it was intensely cold, the thermometer standing at five degrees below zero. The large open sleigh was driven across the bridge, and was on its way to get to the Perkiomen turnpike at Baumstown, and when it reached the culvert, the deceptive, dangerous, and terrible condition of the road at that point tilted the sleigh, and despite all the efforts of the drivers to avert the calamity, the sleigh upset, throwing out into the half frozen creek the sixteen people, in terrible confusion. In consequence of an ice gorge lower down the water had backed up over the road, frozen and snowed over, a fact which was not known to the drivers, and which should have been remedied by the Road Commissioners of Exeter Township. The ladies were thrown headlong into the creek, and, for a moment, the excitement was terrible. Some were lying on their faces, others on their backs, while the snow, ice, and water deluged them from head to foot. Mrs. Wm. Ubil was dashed against the abutment or wall of the culvert, injuring her head severely, while Mrs. Enos Morris sustained painful injuries of the arm and side. Others were badly hurt and bruised about the limbs, and nearly all were covered completely with water which froze upon their persons, rendering their positions dangerous in the extreme. Fortunately, the water was very shallow, or the consequences might have been terrible. By great effort and hard work on the part of the drivers, the sleigh was righted, the ladies again loaded, and wrapped as comfortably as was possible, and all haste was made for the hotel at Stonersville.

Shivering and freezing they reached the tavern, but after knocking and shouting for a half hour they were finally compelled to drive away without gaining admittance. Not a soul responded, and the house looked as if not a living being was in it. The condition of the ladies can be better imagined than described. The night was bitter and cold, and their garments, which were saturated through and through, were stiff and freezing. The party reluctantly turned away, and the drivers, putting their horses to their topmost speed, pushed on to the next hotel. Many times it was thought a majority of the ladies would freeze to death in their seats. It was terrible in the extreme. After a long and arduous drive the pary, at half-past 2 this morning, found shelter at the Black Bear Hotel, having driven fully seven miles in their sad condition, and having been exposed for nearly three and a half hours.

THE PARIS POLICE.

From the Boston Globe.

In view of the attention which has been lately excited in our police system and that of other American cities, it is worth while to study that of Paris, which is acknowledged to be the best in the world.

On the maxim, "set a thief to catch a thief," Vidocq, a notorious convict, was taken from the galleys into the service of the French Government. If was he who established, in 1817, the detective corps still existing and known as La Surete. His exceptional ability enabled him to effect some notable captures, but the system which, under him and Coco-Lacour, his successor—another professional thief—was fairly tried, developed such evils that it had to be abandoned. In 1832 the corps was dissolved, and reconstructed on a different basis. In view of the temptations of their position, of which bribery was the most dangerous, it was all important to secure men on the force who should be both able and incorruptible. The difficult task was finally accomplished, and the moral character of the individuals composing La Surete, who are nearly all married men, and fathers of families, has been, and is, the best assurance of their efficiency. This corps, which keeps in check the whole criminal population of Paris, consists of about 150 persons, whose skill in the detection of crime amounts almost to intuition. Their observation, memory, and judgment are so sharpened by experience that they are enabled to determine from a few trifling indications the circumstances of a case and the offender concerned in it. Cauler is said to have discovered the clue to a murder from four words written on a piece of paper, in which some butter was wrapped up, and numerous instances are on record in which the most insignificant signs have been made the basis of successful detective operations.

Some time ago, a convict escaped from Cayenne was ascertained to be working as a carpenter in a shop in the Faubourg Saint Antoine. On the pretense of an urgent job he was induced to go out, and was speedily taken to the Prefecture in a cab. His protestations were silenced by the exactness with which the Chief of Police described his past experiences: "Your name is so and so; you have been condemned to ten years of penal servitude; you fled through the Dutch possessions; you resided in London in such a place; you came to France through Calais; you are tattooed on the left arm; you have a small-pox mark under the right nostril. There it is. Denial is useless, and you had better admit all." The particularity and precision of these statements astounded the convict, who at once confessed his identity. It is curious to learn how all this information was obtained, and it is hardly necessary to say that the police, on such occasions, avail themselves of the assistance of confederates. These are chosen among released convicts, who, in exchange for the information they impart, are allowed certain immunities and remuneration, but receive no regular pay. In fact, the condition of their residing in Paris depends, in many cases, upon their acting as spies upon criminals. They put the Inspectors on the track, and their reward is graduated to the nature of the crime, being five francs for every plain robbery, twenty-five for every burglary or robbery with violence, and fifty for every murder which they have helped to ferret out. In thus availing themselves of the knowledge of criminals in regard to the operations of their fellows, without, however, employing them except in a subordinate capacity, the Paris officials are enabled to keep an effective check on the dangerous classes. Even condemned criminals are found ready to disclose the acts of others for the sake of some slight improvement in the diet or the privilege of remaining in a Paris Penitentiary instead of being transferred to the country.

The prevention of crime is also effected by the agents of La Surete by keeping such a surveillance over suspicious characters that their slightest movements are known, and, if necessary, guarded against. The eyes of the detectives are everywhere, and such is their knowledge of physiognomy that a chance look, a casual twitching of the mouth, are sufficient indications of the manner in which the criminal may be induced to reveal his secrets. Sympathy and kindness are the means by which many offenders are made useful instruments of justice. The ordinary police force of sergeants de ville keep such a close inspection of all the inmates of the lodging houses of Paris that the labors of the detectives are greatly simplified. Registers of everything and everybody may be found at the offices of the Prefecture; and the personal history and *aliases* of all criminals, with the antecedents of every person charged with the slightest misdemeanor, are recorded for future reference should the occasion require. Notwithstanding the fact that the police of Paris are intrusted with secrets out of which fortunes might be made, it is said that of the 6,561 agents under the orders of the Prefecture, only one instance has occurred of an individual seeking to profit by an adventure in which he was concerned. While the minute supervision which the Paris police exercises over the affairs of individuals and the public might not be relished among us, it is worth considering whether some of the features of the system might not be advantageously adopted here. If the authorities of Scotland Yard ask advice in critical cases from the authorities in the Rue de Jerusalem, we may certainly learn something from the men and measures that have given a world-wide reputation to the Paris police.

A WOMAN BEHEADED.

Twenty Thousand People Look On.

Although the 3d of December last was a bitter cold day, from the earliest hour in the morning vast crowds of people filled the streets of the little city of Stade, on the bank of the Elbe River, nearly opposite the great North German seaport of Hamburg. By 9 o'clock at least 20,000 people had arrived in Stade, and the police had the utmost difficulty in keeping order in the surging multitude. The occasion which had caused all these thousands to flock to Stade was the beheading of a woman, refined, attractive, and intelligent.

The name of the doomed woman was Wilhelmina Woltman, and the career of this extraordinary woman, almost from her earliest youth, had been marked by an uncontrollable and wicked temper. When at school she had knocked out the eye of one of her young companions. A few years after she became the governess of the children of a wealthy landed proprietor, who had fallen in love with her and made her his mistress. Her lover's wife having discovered the liaison, the girl poisoned the woman, and there is suspicion that she also caused the death of her own child. She buried herself thereupon for a time in the whirl of fashionable dissipation in Hamburg, where her fashionable dissipation in Hamburg, where her extraordinary beauty attracted numerous admirers. But, becoming very reckless, the police expelled her from the city, and she went to Brunswick, where an officer of the ducal army fell in love with and eventually married her. She returned his devotion by poisoning him. She next turned up in Hanover, where she became acquainted with a merchant named Wachter, who married her. Wilhelmina revenged herself upon the opposing parents by poisoning them. The cholera raged at the time, and, in consequence, it remained a secret for years. Wachter soon after became a bankrupt, and deserted his wife, who went to Stade and married a widower named Woltman, who had two children. These also became the victims of the murderous passions of their stepmother, and then her criminal career was brought to a close. She was arrested, her antecedents closely examined into, and her victims exhumed. Her trial took place at Stade on the 2d of October, and the result was that she was convicted and sentenced to death.

Pastor Decker made, on the morning of the day on which she was to be executed, a determined effort to move her stony heart. The woman was fastened to the wall by a chain ten feet long, which was attached to her left wrist. After listening to the reverend gentleman for two or three minutes, she made a sudden attack on him, compelling him to beat a hasty retreat. Reiffenberg, the executioner, saluted his victim respectfully, and informed her who he was. "What do you want of me?" she said to the headsman, fixing her large, lustrous eyes inquiringly upon him. "I want to prepare you for the scaffold," he answered. "Oh," she said, carelessly, "I am prepared." "Not quite," he rejoined. He then unchained her hand and began to cut off her hair. Then he threw a heavy fur cape over her shoulders, and the toilet for the scaffold was finished. He thereupon left her cell, and the next visitor was the Warden of the prison, who asked her if she wished anything. "Only a glass of water," she said, dryly. It was then about half-past 1, and her last moment rapidly drawing nigh. Ten minutes afterward the Judge and Clerk of the Criminal Court appeared before her, and the death warrant was read to her a last time. The presiding Judge urged her in feeling words to confess her crime and make her peace with God. She responded by shaking her head impatiently. They left her, and then the headsman and his assistants took her to the scaffold. When she appeared in the open air, the biting cold caused her to shiver; but she bore the glance of the thousands of eyes, which the multitude riveted upon her, without flinching.

The scaffold was a coarse, wooden structure, about eight feet in diameter. Wilhelmina Woltman ascended it with a firm step, and walked to the fatal block in its middle without betraying any nervousness. The Warden of the prison asked her if she had anything to say. "No, no," she answered angrily. "Make haste, make haste!" The next moment two assistants of the executioner caused her to kneel in front of the block. They took the fur cape from her shoulders, and pressed her head upon the top of the block, to which they fastened it by means of a leather strap. She shook convulsively for a moment or two, until the executioner, who had meanwhile taken his flashing ax from a sort of scabbard, hastily stepped up to her. He took his position at the left side of the block, lifted up his ax, and struck heavily upon the beautiful white neck of the woman. He had done his work well, for the head fell down in front of the block, while the trunk raised itself convulsively, a stream of dark red blood spouting in the air. The headsman and his assistants sprang to one side of the scaffold in order not to be stained by the blood of the murderess.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Georgia proposes to buy Stone Mountain and build a State Penitentiary, at the same time selling enough granite to New Orleans—$2,000,000 worth—to pay the cost.

—The Pioneer Association of the Northwest Territory propose holding a grand celebration in Chillicothe, Ohio, next April, on the eighty-fifth anniversary day of the first settlement made in Ohio.

—Middle Park, Colorado, which is now exciting much attention, is described as a valley about 50 miles long and perhaps 45 miles wide, giving an area of 2,250 square miles, or 1,440,000 acres, being larger than Rhode Island.

—The Oswego *Commercial Advertiser* and Oswego *Daily Press* have been consolidated, under the name of the Oswego *Daily Times*.

—On the calendar of the Circuit Court at Lockport, N. Y., are 600 cases against the New York Central Railroad Company, for receiving more fare than the law allows. They are suits which were commenced more than two years ago.

—It will perhaps astonish those who have been educated into the belief that the course of the star of empire is unalterably and continuously westward, to learn that the Atlantic States, and especially Virginia, have lately drawn large numbers of permanent settlers from the Northwest.—*Richmond (Va.) Journal.*

—The Comptroller's report for 1872 contains tabular statements of taxable property in the three grand divisions of Tennessee, and a comparison with 1871. The decrease in value in East Tennessee is $594,418; in Middle Tennessee, $5,406,072, and in West Tennessee, $679,822. Total decrease in valuation, $6,680,312.

—A gentleman handed up a $10 bill in one of the Boston Red Line coaches, from which one fare, 5 cents, was to be taken. "Look a' here," said the driver, down through the hole, "which of these horses do you want to buy with this $10?" "Well," coolly replied the gentleman, "I thought I might get both for that."

—The Sandusky *Register* says reports from the grape districts of that vicinity are discouraging. The severity of the weather has damaged the vines so that a poor crop and almost total failure, in some localities, may be expected. On the islands and Peninsula the vines seem frozen, and the prospect is not good, even in that most favored locality.

—A. B. Swanson, the wife-poisoner, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for fifteen years, at the last term of Court in Monmouth, Ill., committed suicide, last Tuesday night, by cutting his throat with a razor. How Swanson obtained the razor is not known, but it is supposed it was handed him by some person from outside of the jail.

—At Richmond, Va., two "highly-respectable" young ladies have been sent to jail for seven days for the offence of stealing from a hair-dresser's shop "a quantity of human hair,"—ten dollars' worth, in fact. The frightful arrangements for the human head at present so much in fashion are answerable for the temptation to which these highly-respectable virgins succumbed. It is a dreadful state of things.

—The amount of pine lumber annually cut on the Susquehanna River and its tributaries exceeds five hundred million feet. Should this amount be cut for the next five years, it would amount to two billion five hundred million feet. A careful estimate has been made of the area of the timber lands, and the average yield of lumber, and the alarming conclusion is reached that three years' stocking at the present rate of five hundred million feet per year would entirely exhaust all the pine lumber now standing.

—At Rathdowney, in Ireland, the other day, one Edward Dowling proclaimed that, being too good for this world, he would be translated at a certain hour from the public square of that town. Two thousand people got together to see Mr. Dowling go up. He told them that the fiery chariot would soon arrive to carry him off, but unfortunately the vehicle didn't come. He waited and waited, and at last was compelled to announce that the ascension was indefinitely postponed. In all other respects the miracle was a perfect success.

—Here is a singular story of coincidences. The detectives of Boston, in a case given to them to work up, wanted a man named W. H. Johnson, who had a glass eye. They found such a person in Bangor, Me., and he was the wrong gentleman. They found another W. H. Johnson in Salem, Mass., also with a glass eye, and he too proved to be an innocent man. They then received a telegram from Newburyport, Mass., stating that a W. H. Johnson with a glass eye had been arrested there—and he likewise proved to be the wrong customer. There is a fourth W. H. Johnson with a glass eye, somewhere, and the Boston authorities would like to have him; that is, unless he happens to be the wrong W. H. Johnson with a glass eye.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d; club, 12s 8d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 7d@27s 9d. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 37s 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Rentes, 56f 5c.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Consols, money, 92⅜@92½; account, 92½@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91½; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 52¾.

The sale for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is ⅛ lower than bank rate.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8.—Cotton tending downward; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Sales 8,000; American, 5,000; speculative and export, 1,000.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour, 29s 6d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d.

Lard, 37s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Cumberland middles, 34s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The trade movement was fairly active in first hands, and jobbers' distributions were satisfactory, but not large. Large numbers of buyers from the West and South are now in the market, and an active business next week is expected. Brown and bleached cottons are active. Corset jeans and denims are in good request. Cottonades are better in first hands, and some makes are sold ahead, but the jobbing inquiry is light. Prints and ginghams are active. Full lines of Manchester mills worsted dress fabrics are now offered by the agents. Woolens rule quiet. Foreign goods are more asked for. The dry goods imports for the week were $2,583,030, a great falling off.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 3@4c; common, 4½@5½c.

SHEEP—Market bad; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; medium, 5@5½c; common, 4@4½c.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.80@4.90; Yorkers, $4.40@4.60.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.20@7.00; common to good extra, $7.25@7.65; good to choice, $7.75@8.40; white wheat extra, $8.40@10.50; Ohio, $7.40@10.40; St. Louis, $7.75@13.25. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@6.30. Corn meal quiet at $3.35@3.40 on dock. Wheat very dull and lower; receipts, 8,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.69; inferior spring, $1.55. Rye and barley quiet. Malt dull. Corn more active; no receipts; new mixed Western, 65¼@66¼c; old afloat, 66c; do in store, 63½@64c; yellow, 66½c. Oats unchanged; receipts, 5,000 bu.

EGGS—Lower; Western, 34@35c.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

LEATHER—Firm, at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Dull; extra Ohio, 67½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 17@20c. Sugar very quiet. Molasses quiet. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9c; refined, 19½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firm; mess, $14.50; prime mess, $13.75@14.00. Beef dull and unchanged. Middles active; short clear, for March, 7½c; long and short clear, 7¼@7 5-16c; short clear, spot, 7½c; long clear, 6¾@7c. Lard quiet; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@8⅞c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 spring soft at $1.35@1.36; sample lots No. 2 red winter at $1.97@2.00. Corn dull and irregular; No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c on east track. Oats dull and easier; No. 2, 30c in warehouse. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet; No. 2, 73@75c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.00. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and in favor of buyers; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Lard nominally unchanged; round lots prime steam salable at 7¼c, with 7½c asked.

CATTLE—Inactive, and closed weak; fair to choice native, $4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.00@4.40; receipts, 2,000.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.24½. Oats firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 37½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 68c. Barley dull and unsettled; No. 2, 75c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and nominally lower; No. 1, $1.71@1.72; No. 2, $1.67@1.68. Corn quiet; shelled, 45@46c; ears on track, 44c. Oats firm; No. 1 State, 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and weak; car lots, 17c; small lots, 18c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.88; amber Michigan, $1.70; No. 1 red, $1.78½; No. 2 do, $1.72. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c; spot, 43½c; seller May new mixed, 38½c; yellow, 39c; no grade, 35c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.05@5.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra held at $2.00, with $1.98 bid; No. 1, $1.91½@1.92; amber, $1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.00.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $5.50; extra, $6.12½. Wheat quiet and weak; amber Michigan, $1.90@1.95; No. 1 Iowa spring, $1.70. Rye, 87c. Corn active at slight decline; yellow, 58@60c. Oats weak; white, 49@50c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $13.75@14.00.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14½c; refined, 19c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS — Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firmer; Western mixed, 45½@47c. Rye quiet at 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $8.00@8.35. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, $1.72@1.73. Corn steady at 41c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 85@87c. Oats steady. Barley unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm; steam, 7¾@7⅞c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c. Green meats—nothing doing.

HOGS—Quiet; range, $4.30@4.75. Receipts, 1,800.

WHISKEY—89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; family, $9.50@11.00. Oats firmer at 57c. Corn firm; white, 70c; yellow, 75c. Bran, $1.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork scarce and firm; old, $14.25; new, $15.25. Bacon scarce and higher at 7c, 9½c, and 9¾c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales, 5,200; good ordinary, 18½c; low middlings, 18¾; middlings, 19⅜@19½c; middling Orleans, 19½@20c. Receipts, 1,057; exports, Great Britain, 8,755; Continent, 2,686; coastwise, 3,696; stock, 206,127.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Market generally dull, but firm. Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee held at $1.60. Corn—Sales 27,000 bu No. 2 53c; two cars on track at 52c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Flour in good demand, and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—In good demand. Mess pork, $13.00. Bacon steady and unchanged. Lard, 8@8½c for prime leaf in tierces. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7¾c; hams, 9½@10c, all loose.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89@90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 8.—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley steady; Bay of Quinte, $1.10.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The True Basis of Success.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second-thought of the people condemns them, and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness, and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

COLLECTION AGENCY.

GAZZAM'S COLLECTION AGENCY

Collections made in all parts of the United States by suit in State and United States Courts, and by Bankruptcy proceedings.

Reliable Correspondents Throughout the Country.

New York Office, 229 Broadway.

CHARGES MODERATE AND AT REGULAR RATES.

REFERENCES, BY PERMISSION—Mr. Nathaniel Hayden, President Chatham National Bank, N. Y.; Mr. Philip Bissenger, President German Savings Bank, N. Y.; Messrs. Lockwood & Co., Bankers, 94 Broadway, N. Y.; Hon. Joseph C. Butler, President Lafayette Bank, Cincinnati, O.; Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Messrs. Woodruff, Morris & Co., 541 Broadway, N. Y.; Messrs. Johnson, Burns & Co., 450 Broadway, N. Y.; Sayres, Brown & Corlies, 62 Walker-st.; Messrs. Bamberg, Hill & Co., 475 Broadway, N. Y.

All communications should be addressed AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, 229 Broadway, New York City.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Shortest Line to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS!!

Freight for all points in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, reached by this Company's lines and connections, should be delivered at its new and commodious depot on Union-st., between Wayman and Carroll-sts. (West Side).

O. E. BRITT, General Freight Agent.
THOS. C. HATCH, Local Freight Agent.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. GAGE BROS. & CO., WM. P. MALLORY.

The undersigned will continue the business under firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co. A. S. GAGE, WM. P. MALLORY.

BILLIARDS.

A MATCH GAME OF BILLIARDS

Will be played between Al. Miller and Ben. Rowe, Monday evening, Feb. 10, for $50 a side, 500 points up, at JACK WHITE'S BILLIARD HALL, No. 252 Clark-st., corner of Harrison, under the Adams House.

DRY GOODS.

John V. Farwell & Co.,

Monroe and Franklin-sts.

Being determined to close our

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

In the shortest possible time, we shall offer the balance of our stock of

DRY GOODS, Carpetings & Upholstery Goods

At a still greater reduction from former prices. The assortment is yet complete in all departments, and a rare opportunity is offered to buy for present and future wants.

We shall, this week, offer unusual attractions in

Fancy Silks,
Real Thread and Point Gaze Laces,
Valenciennes Laces,
Black Thread Lace Shawls,
Camel's Hair Shawls,
Paisley and Wool Long and Square Shawls,
Plain, Fancy & Brocaded Silks,
Ladies' Linen and Cambric Underwear,
Hosiery and Gloves,
Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Notions,
Dress Goods, Cloths,
Cloaks, Furs, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS.

NEW FOREIGN WHITE GOODS At Low Prices!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth and Madison and Market-sts.,

Will open on Monday, Feb. 10, new invoices of French and English Piques and Marseilles. Novelties in Embroidered and Plain Tucked Skirtings, Satin Striped and Plain Lawns for Mourning Dresses. Plain, Striped, and Embroidered Organdies. Full lines of Bishop, Victoria, and French Lawns. Paris Swiss, and India Muslins. Imperatrice and Fr. Nainsook, and complete assortment in Plain, Plaid, and Striped Nainsook. Masalia, India Twills, Cambrics, &c., &c., the most desirable styles they have ever imported.

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AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK.

The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

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WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS..........Liverpool
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THOMAS MEADOWS & Co., 35 Milk-st..........London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 33 Gracechurch-st..........London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 35 Aldersgate-st..........London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st..........Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co.....Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 33 Rue Quatre Septembre...Paris
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JAMES R. McDONALD & Co..........Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co..........Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipsig

Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED

By a young practical business man, with $5,000 cash and a large acquaintance, in an established commercial or manufacturing business. Best of references given and discretion assured. Address propositions to the GERMAN-AMERICAN ADVERTISING AGENCY OF JOS. KAUFMANN, 125 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

BANKING.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. F. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres. W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO. Savings Bank

125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill. Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $22,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

CITIZENS' BANK OF CHICAGO,

149 & 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

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Transacts a regular Banking business in all its branches. Accounts solicited from the business public.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. THE STEAMER ARAXES,

As she now lies in Buffalo Harbor. For terms apply to or address W. BULLARD, General Manager, 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo.

SALTPETRE! SYRUP! SALT! FOR PACKERS' USE.

For sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 170 Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

The money market continues tight yet, though there has been some relaxation in the stringency since the middle of the week. Currency is scarce, and New York exchange is still depressed, with sales between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount.

Commercial paper made by the best grocery and hardware houses sells at 10 to 12 per cent, but second-class names and all accommodation paper are hard to sell at 18 to 24 per cent. On first-class collaterals money is to be had without much difficulty at 10 per cent.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	114¾	115
5-20s of '64	115	115¼
5-20s of '65	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116¼	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	116¾
10-40s	114¼	114½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¼-110¼
Gold Exchange	....	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	113¾	114

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson, financial agents, 54 Washington street:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	140	...
Third National Bank	130	135
Fifth National Bank	132	...
Commercial National Bank	130	135
German National Bank	125	130
Northwestern National Bank	205	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	112	115
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	108	...
German Savings Bank	110	115
Chicago City Railway	157½	160
West Division Railway	175	190
North Division Railway	95	100
Elgin Watch Company	101 ex. div.	105 ex. div.
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	100	110
Chamber of Commerce	...	95
Traders' Ins. Co	...	100

Sales.

$22,000 State Savings Institution, at 400.
$2,000 Chicago City Railway, at 157½.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Gold sold at 114, 113⅞, 114¼, 113¾, and closed at 113¾@114 strong. Loans, 3 to 7 per cent for carrying. Clearings, sixty-five millions.

The specie exported during the week amounted to $1,642,370.

Governments opened strong, and were very firm all day.

State bonds were dull and steady. Prices merely nominal.

Money was active for call loans at 7 per cent gold to 1-32, and closed at the lower rate. The bank statement is again unfavorable, the banks now holding $2,188,150 lawful money above the 25 per cent reserve, which is $1,058,975 less than last week.

The stock market opened and continued weak until after the First Board, when a general advance took place. After the Second Board, the feeling was stronger. Toward the close business was heavy, without any especial feature in the list.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	116⅛
5-20s of '62	115	Coupons, '68	116¾
Coupons, '64	115¼	10-40s	114⅝
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	112⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	94¾	Virginias, old	47
Tennessees, old	81¾	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	81¾	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75¼
W. U. Tel	91	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	44¾	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	92¼
Wells Fargo	85¼	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	77⅛	Chicago & Alton	115
Pacific Mail	75¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	..
New York Central	105⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	48¼
Erie	66⅝	C., C. & C	92
Erie pfd	80⅛	C., B. & Q	119
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	95¾
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	43
Michigan Central	109¾	Illinois Central	120¼
Pittsburgh	90¾	Union Pacific stocks	35¼
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	88
Northwestern pfd	91¼	Central Pacific	103¾
Rock Island	113⅛	Del. Lack. & Western	101¼
N. J. Central	105¼	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	53½		

REAL ESTATE.

The demand for residence property is still the most favorable feature of the real estate market, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of money, there appears to be plenty of people who can get it to buy any piece of available residence property that is offered at a very little concession on the highest prices that have ever been asked. There are, however, but few holders who are willing to make any concessions at all, and, on the whole, the prices demanded now are higher than four months ago. With business property it is different, and for the present there is not much doing, though we hear of negotiations pending for several valuable pieces of first-class business ground. The present tendency of

BUSINESS RENTS

is in all, except a few localities, unfavorable to the sale of business ground. In some quarters there has been a large reduction in the rents demanded for business buildings in the last six months. Some of the new stores on Wabash avenue, north of Harrison street, are now offered for less than two-thirds what was demanded and received for similar ones in the same neighborhood last spring. On the whole, the reduction in rents of Wabash avenue stores is at least 30 per cent from the prices of six or seven months ago. On State street, and on Washington and Madison streets west of State, rents have been fully sustained, and on Madison have even increased in some instances. On Lake street, between State and LaSalle, rents are just about what they were before the fire, and are pretty well sustained. The concentration of three important banks at the junction of Washington and Dearborn streets, and six more at the junction of Washington and LaSalle, shows that the character of Washington street is settled. When the Cook County National moves into its new office, northwest corner of Washington and Dearborn, the Bank of Montreal moves into the northwest corner of Washington and LaSalle, and the Fourth National into the northeast corner of Washington and Clark, there will be fifteen incorporated and private banks on Washington street in the distance of four blocks from Fifth avenue to State street. These fifteen concerns hold in the aggregate over $19,000,000 of deposits, and do over two-thirds of the active commercial banking business of the city.

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY IN SECTION 10.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have at last completed and fully-announced plans for the location and erection of their construction and repair shops in Section 10, just west of Central Park. The Northwestern Company owns 240 acres of land in the north half of Section 10, the whole of which will be required for the shops, nine structures in all, and necessary yard room, and by next fall, or in the early part of next winter, about 2,000 mechanics will have permanent occupation there in the construction and repair of the Company's engines and cars.

The lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Company have been so enormously extended during the last three years that this concentration of shops became an absolute necessity in order to bring the work under a systematic management. A single instance of the increase of the Company's rolling stock is shown in the fact that, during the last year, they have bought 41 new engines. After the erection of the new shops they will construct their own engines and cars of all kinds. The effect on real estate in that quarter of the establishment of so extensive a hive of manufacturing industry can hardly be estimated, as we know of no similar instance of the planting of a whole manufacturing city at once. Two thousand workmen implies a population of not less than 5,000 persons that will in the aggregate be gathered within a radius of one mile from the shops within a year.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF MANUFACTURING RESOURCES.

People who talk of the high prices of business real estate in Chicago, should compare prices here with those for the same class of property in New England cities. Boston business property, it is well known, sells at nearly twice as much per square foot as Chicago business property, in the same relative locations; but even in some of the smaller New England cities prices are higher than here, and, remarkable as it may seem, the rise in values in some of them in the last five years has been equal to what it has been in Chicago. A lot on Main street in Springfield, Massachusetts, was purchased last week, by a savings bank of that city (to be occupied by a new building for the bank), at the rate of about $20 per square foot, the whole price being $90,000, for a lot 107 feet front and a little over 40 feet deep. Owing to the development of its manufacturing interests, Springfield has increased very rapidly in population. Within a radius of ten miles from the business centre of Springfield there are now about 100,000 people, whereas, twelve years ago, there were only about 30,000. This is an example of the increase of wealth and population in Chicago that will result from the development of the manufacturing interests which has just begun within the past year or two.

GENERAL BUILDING NOTES.

Although the let-up of the extreme rigors of the season has been of the briefest and most treacherous character, the signs of resumed activity in building have this past week become immediately apparent, and work of all classes was resumed on a multitude of partially completed structures, as well as on some in the first stages where the excavators for foundations had abundant opportunity to discover the solid work the frost has accomplished. The greatest anxiety prevails among many owners of structures where operations were shut down upon by extreme cold weather, to push them to a stage of readiness for early spring occupation. Within the week the new Matteson House, Robert Hill, proprietor, has thrown open its doors. It is the finest three-dollar-a-day hotel in the United States, a gem in every part, and already Mr. Hill's friends are finding him numerously. The new Orient House will follow suit this week at two dollars and a half a day, an admirably appointed establishment. The Sherman House will come next in line. Messrs. Munson & Co. are buying their furniture, and will soon bid good-bye to the workmen. The arrival of T. D. Gaskill, late and long of the Revere House, Boston, to enter upon his duties in connection with Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice, of the Grand Pacific, is a token of its approaching completion. The mammoth kitchen is to be put in order this week under Mr. Gaskill's directions. The Pacific swarms with all classes of workmen, and, mindful of the recent narrow escape of the Sherman, has been supplied with the Champion Fire Extinguisher as a safeguard against accidents. The Pacific will open about the middle of April.

We notice that a few workmen are making their appearance on the Government Building foundations, putting things in shape for an early start. The Tremont House, the new Honore Building, Field, Leiter & Co.'s store, the Clifton House, and numerous other notable structures, are nearly ready for their roofs.

THE NEW CITY BUILDING.

Among our architects, the matter of the new structure which is to adorn the Court House square is a prime subject of study, and the city and county authorities are to have their powers of comparison tested by a remarkable array of competitive plans. It is probable that from thirty to forty plans and perspective drawings will be submitted within the month that remains before the lists are closed. Some of the plans we have seen, and this much can be said: that a very high order of skill has been exhibited, and if the Building Committee in charge respond in a like spirit, the public will be proud of the result. Chicago has been a wonderfully good school of art and design during the past twelve-month, and our architects have made good use of their schooling. The city and county building will be of high grade, indeed, if it keeps even pace with the general advance in the character of private buildings.

SPRING WORK.

The tokens are not very abundant thus early of a large amount of heavy building the coming season, and this is hardly to be expected of a community that has just done ten years' work in one. But it is certain that there is to be an immensely large response to the demand for tenements and homes. Cheap houses will be built by the hundred, and in all directions outside the fire limits, and no class of investment promises better. Three thousand well located tenements, at rentals from $15 to $50 per month, could find tenants on the 1st of May, and of these many tenants would become owners on terms favoring time purchase. We hear of several owners of outlying tracts who will build numerous structures of this class, to bring forward the values of their property. The North Side residence quarter east of State street, below Chicago avenue, will be largely built upon this season, very many parties having plans for structures of the class ranging from $8,000 to $25,000, and several of a very costly character.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, Feb. 8.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 15 and 16 in Block 1, and Lot 29 in Block 2, of Young's Subdivision, in n w ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated May 17, 1872; consideration, $5,500.

Burnside st, n of and near Thirty-second st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $3,500.

Canal st, bet Randolph and Washington sts, e f, 79 ft to alley, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $119,000. Willard N. Bruner to James W. Gaff, of Cincinnati.

West Madison st, w of Kedzie av, n f, 100x193 ft, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $5,000.

Hubbard st, bet Elizabeth and Ann sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,250.

Block 8, in Walker's s e ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Sept. 19, 1872; consideration, $36,000.

Mitchell st, bet Paulina st and Ashland av, s f, Lots 85 to 88, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,850.

West Adams st, s w cor of Seeley av, n f, 126 8-10x67 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $17,875. John E. Owsley to John L. Sprogle.

Lincoln st, 225¼ ft s of Harrison st, in rear, 24x127¼ ft, dated Dec. 26, 1872; consideration, $700.

Wentworth av, n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 18, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

N ½ of Lot 25, in Block 30, Elston's Addition, dated June 1, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Samuel st, bet Clarinda st and Chicago av, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Coolbaugh st, between Ashland av and Laflin st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $900.

Lot 59, adjoining the above, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $900.

The premises No. 180 Ashland av, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $16,000.

Quinn st, s of Wrong st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $525.

Lots 1 to 5, and e 8 ft of Lot 6, in Block 7, of Millard & Decker's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13, dated Nov. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,990.

Ashland av, between Adams and Jackson sts, w f, Lot 5 and n 25 ft of Lot 6, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $16,875.

Nora av, 275 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $450.

Nora av, 48 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 50x126 ft, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $900.

Lot 36, in Block 8, in D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $650.

Lot 19 in n part of Block 20, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated May 21, 1872; consideration, $500.

Undivided ⅔ of se ¼, sw ¼, of nw ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13 (except boulevard), dated Feb. 7; consideration, $16,000.

Huron st, bet. Townsend and Sedgwick sts., n f, 24x109 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $1,575.

Van Buren st, n w corner of Third av., s f, 50x100 ft, dated Jan. 6; consideration, $45,000. Benj. Lombard to Wm. C. Lombard.

Lot 46, in Block 13, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated Aug. 6, 1872; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 56 in Block 3, of Powell & Colman's Subdivision, in ne ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated April 6, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 81 to 83, in Block 12, of Stewart's s w ¼ of Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 9, 1872; consideration, $900.

W 40 ft of Lot 10, and e 5 ft of Lot 11, in Block 2, Cleaverville Addition, dated Oct. 5, 1872; consideration, $4,050.

Lot 9, of Peck et al Subdivision of Lots 9 to 16, of Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 8: City property, number of sales, 170; consideration, $980,450. North of city limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $7,750. South of city limits, number of sales, 40; consideration, $223,710. West of city limits, number of sales, 3; consideration, $4,150. Total sales, 215; total consideration, $1,216,060.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,101	3,791	5,632	2,738
Wheat, bu	42,700	3,165	10,727	1,633
Corn, bu	78,310	64,955	5,463	8,378
Oats, bu	21,010	15,718	25,523	9,752
Rye, bu	2,162	1,880	....	....
Barley, bu	13,270	12,100	6,796	9,745
Grass Seed, lbs	216,540	136,270	162,285	62,000
Flax Seed, lbs	22,100	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	38,900	5,220	24,740	....
Cured Meats, lbs	70,130	54,920	2807,470	1584,061
Beef, brls	....	76	75	140
Pork, brls	70	485	650	632
Lard, lbs	57,490	208,560	647,785	254,151
Tallow, lbs	20,950	14,845	....	....
Butter, lbs	43,448	105,480	39,450	2,670
Dressed Hogs, No	6,801	5,169	4,841	1,969
Live Hogs, No	22,767	13,425	9,498	3,607
Cattle, No	2,007	2,040	1,336	1,684
Sheep, No	1,846	1,575	2,909	720
Hides, lbs	145,636	64,148	116,670	72,887
Highwines, brls	351	551	261	151
Wool, lbs	216,596	10,100	54,009	....
Potatoes, bu	2,418	[illegible]	....	....
Lumber, m ft	981	567	502	271
Shingles, m	259	520	188	738
Lath, m	....	347	25	....
Salt, brls	280	280	1,429	931

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,329 bu wheat; 5,294 bu corn; 810 bu oats; 1,955 bu rye; 3,408 bu barley. Withdrawn during the week: 34,944 bu wheat; 23,540 bu corn; 12,944 bu oats; 8,907 bu rye; 25,541 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 112 cars wheat; 263 cars corn; 26 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 29 cars barley. Total, 439 cars, or 165,500 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Feb. 8, 1873.	Feb. 1, 1873.	Feb. 10, 1872.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	39,584	32,538	19,092
Wheat, bu	226,576	139,276	28,640
Corn, bu	514,165	279,093	363,820
Oats, bu	213,270	112,950	88,845
Rye, bu	24,616	14,841	11,229
Barley, bu	104,875	65,630	41,790
Dressed hogs, No	37,921	23,107	27,828
Live hogs, No	121,945	135,039	80,312
Cattle, No	12,160	13,373	11,701
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	36,766	29,106	12,780
Wheat, bu	61,192	37,637	8,926
Corn, bu	36,207	14,650	93,543
Oats, bu	76,259	50,449	39,308
Rye, bu	2,803	3,193	3,980
Barley, bu	35,613	37,524	40,140
Dressed hogs, No	24,115	15,300	14,806
Live hogs, No	34,557	24,164	20,556
Cattle, No	6,567	6,955	6,566

The question of transportation Eastward, more especially during the winter months when the carriage facilities for the products of the West are restricted to the railroads, is assuming great importance and attracting more general attention than ever before. The winter now passing away has demonstrated beyond peradventure that the carrying capacity of the various railroads leading Eastward are not sufficient to accommodate the traffic of the Northwest. Shippers of all descriptions of produce have experienced untold inconvenience, besides loss of time, money, and business, in not being able to send consignments forward, and, in many instances, orders originally sent to this market have been withdrawn and sent to other cities to be filled, all owing to the fact that our trunk lines had not the facilities for attending to the business offered them. An increase in the rolling stock of the various roads, if not additional tracks or lines of railroad, is very much needed, and must sooner or later be had, and the sooner it is brought about the better it will be for Chicago and the Northwest in general.

Another thing that is wanting in this connection is despatch in transportation. Many times during the present winter there has been a general accumulation of Eastern bound freight at Detroit—sometimes as many as 200 or 300 loaded cars—on account of the impassable condition of the bridge over the Detroit River. Some time ago a remedy for this evil was inaugurated by attempting a tunnel under the river, but this project seems very doubtful of success, on account of the quicksand and other untunnellable composition of the earth. Resolutions looking to the erection of a suitable bridge over this river were offered on 'Change to-day, and will come up before the full Board on Monday. In the meantime, the subject should be considered well by all, as it is of great importance to the entire West. The resolutions will be found in another column.

There was a very fair business transacted in the grain markets on Saturday, and on wheat, corn, and barley an appreciation is to be noted, while oats and rye were steady and firm at yesterday's prices. Eastern and foreign advices were without important alteration, and the better feeling was entirely due to home influences. Business in the grocery market continues to improve and a firm feeling is being developed, especially in all the leading articles. Coffees have again advanced ½c, and are very firm, owing to the moderate supply and the strong tone of the Eastern markets. Cassia is 2c lower. With these exceptions there was no further change in prices. The trade in dry goods continues to improve, and a firm feeling is manifesting itself, particularly in some grades of cottons. Butter continues to meet with an active demand, and all grades are firm, the offerings being extremely light. Bagging is in good demand, and steady at former quotations. The inquiry for cheese continues good, and the market rules firm, particularly for the better grades, as they are in limited supply. The general features of the hides and leather markets were about the same. The demand is fair, and previous quotations are well sustained. Fish continue to meet with an improved inquiry, and all descriptions are firm. Hay and coal were in moderate request and unchanged. Oils were in better demand and firm. Lumber is in moderate local demand. The trade in iron, metals, and nails continues to improve, and the market, particularly for iron and tin-plate, is firm. Wool was dull and a trifle easier, in sympathy with the Eastern markets. Broom corn was in rather improved request, and the better qualities are firm. Hops were quiet and unchanged. Seeds were less active, and, owing to more liberal offerings, timothy and clover were a shade lower. Other descriptions remain steady. Poultry was unchanged. Choice stock was in request among shippers, but the greater portion of the offerings were inferior and moved slowly. Potatoes and green fruits were in demand at previous prices. Packers' descriptions of cooperage were in moderate request and a trifle lower. Pork barrels sold at $1.15@1.20, and lard tierces at $1.65@1.75.

Highwines were dull and steady at 87½c per gallon. The usual number of distillers and brokers were on the floors of the Exchange, but they were not anxious to sell or buy, the former not relishing present figures, while the orders of the latter were limited to 87½c or under. The sales aggregate 100 lbs iron-bound at 87½c.

Dressed hogs were more plenty, and consequently sellers were more numerous. The receipts of the week are the largest of the season, the extreme weather of the winter months so far interfering with home killing. With favorable weather from this time forward, the prospects are good for increased receipts. Sales were made at $4.70@4.82½ for heavy, and $4.85@4.90 for light, closing at $4.75 and $4.90 respectively. Sales were reported of 51 heavy at $4.75; 350 do at $4.77½; 284 do at $4.80; 540 do at $4.82½; 35 dividing on 200 lbs., at $4.70@4.85; 72 do at $4.75@4.85; 659 do at $4.75@4.90. Total, 1,991 head.

Provisions were quiet, without material alteration to note in prices. Mess pork was firm, lard a shade lower, and all descriptions of meats strong. Orders were quite liberal, but generally at prices a trifle lower than holders were willing to accept, while the speculative element were ready to take hold, but could find no sellers at the figures generally bid. The outgo of hog products for the week was very large, and was it possible to obtain transportation, and money, would undoubtedly have been much larger. But the fact is, our railroads leading South and East are inadequate to our continually growing trade, while the amount of valuable capital for use in this branch is below present wants. Receipts of live for the past 48 hours were below expectations, and to this must be attributed much of the firmness manifested to-day. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.10@12.15; do seller March, $12.30@12.35; do seller April, $12.65@12.70; do seller May, $12.80@12.85; prime mess, $10.75; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.27½@7.30; do seller March, $7.45@7.50; do seller April, $7.65@7.70. Green hams at 8¼c for 16-lb averages, and 7⅞c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1½c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5¾c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear 6c; dry salted meats quotable at 4@4⅛c for shoulders; 6@6⅛c for short ribs, and 6⅝c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅝c. English meats, 6⅛c for Cumberlands; 6¼@6⅝c for short ribs or long clear; 6¼@6⅝c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7⅛c for clear ribs, 7⅜c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@29.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅝c. Sales were reported of 250 mess pork (special brand) at $12.20, cash; 100 lbs prime mess at $10.75; 100 tcs choice kettle lard at $7.65; 370 tcs prime steam at $7.27½; 60,000 lbs green hams, av. 16 lbs, at 8¼c; 60,000 lbs do, av. 20 lbs, at 6⅞c; 60,000 lbs do (long cut), av. 22 lbs, at 8⅛c; 750 tcs sweet pickled, av. 16 lbs, at 9½c; 100 boxes shoulders (light) at 4¼c, cash; 50,000 lbs do, seller the last half of April, at 4½c; 20,000 lbs short rib middles at 6⅛c; 50,000 lbs do, seller the last half of April, at 6⅛c; 100,000 lbs do, seller April, at 6⅜c; 20,000 lbs long clear at 6⅛c, boxed; 50,000 lbs short clear, seller the last half of April, at 6⅝c; 20,000 lbs do at 6⅛c, cash.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions at this point during the past week:

	Received.	Shipped.
Beef, brls	23	585
Pork, brls	93	1,989
Cut meats, lbs	1,333,430	16,692,598
Lard, lbs	678,920	3,499,013

The packing to-day at Chicago is as follows, compared with the years named:

1872–3	1,178,841
1871–2	1,075,167
1870–1	812,664

The *Daily Commercial Report and Market Review* of this date contains the following summary of returns from 182 packing points in the West:

	Packed to Jan. 25, 1873.	Est'd and totals for 1872-3.	Tot'ls for 1872.
Returns from 182 points	2,638,675	3,251,763	2,896,499
Estimated excess for 1873 (at 182 points)			355,264
Chicago (estimated)		1,350,000	
Cincinnati (estimated)		600,000	
Total estimate for 1873		5,221,763	
Total for 1872		4,782,493	

In regard to the estimates, there is considerable doubt as to their reliability; in fact, it is generally believed that many points in Iowa and the Missouri Valley have been largely overestimated, and, from information from our own correspondents, we are led to take the same view.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* also publishes returns from 296 points, of which the following is a recapitulation:

States.	Packed to date.	Estimate for season.	Total last season.
Ohio	790,553	851,038	634,529
Indiana	546,642	587,658	538,647
Illinois	1,475,167	1,571,527	1,601,867
Kentucky	338,450	340,950	342,187
Tennessee	39,480	40,300	39,720
Missouri	882,613	931,313	688,839
Kansas	26,418	36,300	35,319
Iowa	238,836	318,150	275,094
Nebraska	17,700	21,900	21,000
Wisconsin	254,950	301,900	317,000
Minnesota	13,000	22,900	21,000
Michigan	56,614	67,000	27,500
West Virginia	4,600	5,030	6,931
Pennsylvania	20,000	25,000	8,300
California	500	1,000	....
Total	4,675,732	5,223,044	4,753,974
Points not reported this year, packed last year	....	124,189	124,189
Increase at rate of 7.23 per cent	....	8,969	....
Grand total	....	5,356,202	4,878,163

Henry Milward & Co. write as follows:

The current of sentiment relative to the future of the provision trade has changed materially during the week. The heavy receipts of hogs we have been getting lately are telling sensibly on the country points, and packers in those districts who have heretofore been reporting the supply of hogs large with them, and that they would probably be able to run their houses at full work up to the 1st of March, now say that the country has been closely gleaned of fat hogs to supply Chicago, and that they expect to close their packing without delay. Most if not all the estimates of the probable packing have been based on the opinions expressed by these country packers. So, as they now allow themselves to have been egregiously in error, it is probable that the so-called "estimates" will turn out, as they generally do when attempted so early in the season, worthless. From present appearances the packing of the West will not be much if any in excess of 5,000,000 hogs, and the much-talked-of increase in weight will disappear in about the same proportion. The interest of the provision trade of the whole country is now directed to Chicago. If our supplies of hogs begin to fail we must stop work, for our houses are now of such magnitude that it would not pay them to continue open unless fully employed. The market price of hogs, also, has advanced so materially that packers know that, instead of there being any profit, there is a direct loss in packing.

Our heaviest packers are talking of closing up, and it would not surprise us if the close of the coming week should inaugurate the closing up of the general packing here. Of course some houses will be kept open till the very latest moment, but when the large houses quit work the accounts might as well be closed.

Flour was very dull at nominally unchanged prices. The stocks are limited, though the receipts and shipments for the week show a very liberal movement in this commodity. These figures, however, do not correctly represent the trade at this point. Much of that reported shipped is not unloaded here at all, merely transferred to one of the trunk lines. Eastern and Southern buyers buy largely at the mills, thus saving commissions, and facilitating shipments—when they can get cars. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.60; 100 brls do at $9.25; 100 brls spring extras (Oriental) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Lockport Hydraulic) at $7.25; 100 brls do (Uhl's Triumph) at $7.00; 25 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do (Royal Gem) at $5.00; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $4.37½; 25 brls rye at $4.75; 10 brls buckwheat at $7.75. Total, 760 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $12.00, on track.

Wheat was active and higher, averaging ⅝c better than yesterday, under a good demand on speculative account, generally for seller March. Spot wheat was quiet. Shippers complain that the margin between here and New York would necessitate the payment by them of about 5c per bushel for the privilege of shipping, and also that it is no use for them to try to operate, because they cannot get cars to carry their property to a consumptive market. Eastern advices were unfavorable, lower prices being quoted, but the bulls and bears at this point paid no attention to outside markets; those who have been buying for a few days past wanted to relieve themselves of part of their burden, and put the market up in spite of the bears, though prices were subject to numerous fluctuations, and it was a good day for the "scalping" fraternity, who, by the way, are largely represented in the wheat deal. The heavy weights are on the bear side now, the supposition being that large receipts will be the rule henceforward, now that the snow-blockade is fully removed. The partial failure of the winter wheat crop, however, will soon exert an influence on our market, the home demand for spring wheat by millers being in excess of former seasons. Some argue that the amount of wheat in first hands has been largely over-estimated, while some others are quite as positive that the country is "full of wheat." Seller March opened at $1.24⅛, sold up to $1.24⅞, dropped to $1.24⅜, then advanced irregularly to $1.25½, and closed at $1.25¼ bid. Seller the month was dull at $1.22¼@1.23, and closed at $1.22½@1.22¾. Seller April was very dull at about 2¼c above seller March. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.28; No. 2 sold at $1.22¼@1.30, closing at $1.22¾; No. 3 at $1.09@1.09½, and rejected at 96¾@97c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.23¼; 5,800 bu do at $1.23; 17,400 bu do at 1.22¾; 25,800 bu do at $1.22½; 27,200 bu do at $1.22¼; 10,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.09½; 3,200 bu do at $1.09; 2,400 bu rejected spring at 97c; 800 bu do at 96¾c. Total, 98,800 bu.

Corn was active and strong until near the close, at an advance of ⅛@¼c per bushel. For some days past two or three parties have been buying large amounts for delivery in March, and to-day there was a good inquiry for immediate delivery, one party buying about 100,000 bushels at the outside figure, and he did not seem to think he paid very much money for a great deal of corn. The general feeling is one of firmness, though there is no particular strength manifested. Not many weeks ago many looked for a decline to 25c per bushel. Now the majority seem to believe that prices are down to the bottom. The yield of corn last year was very extensive, but on account of the comparatively low prices ruling, and also on account of the fact that the corn would not pay its way to market, let alone the cost of production, when 200 miles or more west of Chicago, has stimulated the home consumption, much corn being turned into pork, and more or less into ashes. The shipping demand was light, the scarcity of transportation facilities affecting exporters in this as well as every other branch. Seller the month sold at 31@31⅛c; seller the last half do at 31⅛@31¼c; seller March at 31⅜@31½c; do April at 32⅝@32½c; do May at 36¼@36½c; and do June at 37¾c, all closing tame at inside prices. Rejected was active to the extent of supply, at 27¾@28c. Ear dull, though there is more or less wanted for feed at the Stock Yards, for which 35c is freely paid. Cash sales were reported of 162,000 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 30,400 bu do at 31c; 2,400 bu rejected at 28c; 5,200 bu do at 27¾c; 2,400 ear at 35c delivered. Total, 202,400 bu.

Oats were rather quiet, and for immediate delivery prices were unchanged and steady, while for future there was a good demand at a shade better figures than were current yesterday. Spot No. 2 sold at 26½@27c, and closed firm at 26½c bid for regular. Rejected quiet at 24c. Seller March firm at 27¼c; April, 28c, and May, 31¼@31⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 27c; 5,000 bu do at 26⅞c; 3,600 bu do at 26¾c; 1,800 bu do at 26½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 14c; 600 bu by sample at 31c; 600 bu do at 30c on track. Total, 14,600 bu.

Rye was steady and firm, at 65½c for No. 2, with trade confined within narrow limits, offerings being rather small, while the demand was good. The market closed firm. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 65½c.

Barley was 2c higher, and decidedly firm, under a good demand both for present and future delivery. The outgo is relatively more liberal than was anticipated, while there is a large short interest out for this month, hence the firmness. Spot No. 2 opened at 70c, sold up to 72½c, and closed firm at 72c. Seller March was active at 72@72½c, and 74½@75c seller April. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 72½c; 2,800 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 71½c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 70c; 2,400 bu No. 3 at 60c; 400 bu do at 59½c; 400 bu do at 58c; 400 bu do at 56c; 4,800 bu rejected at 50c; 400 bu do at 47c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 14,800 bu.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of lake vessels, or interest in vessels, were made in December last:

Schr America, Lester Bradner to C. M. Smith et al., the whole, $6,000.

Scow-schr Banner, Jane W. Dunbar to Mary A. Dunbar, one-half, $800.

Schr Ferguson, David, Samuel Moore to Halt, Balcon & King, the whole, $8,000.

Schr Gipsy, James Stark and N. Hillshain to Joseph Bouch, one-fourth, $1,000.

Schr Game Cock, Maurice Dunne to Joseph Dynan and C. E. Baker, the whole, $10,000.

Schr Johnson, C. W., Philo L. Bemis et al. to Wm. H. Flemming, the whole, $6,000.

Schr Three Bells, Abner Kirby to Loyal Campbell, one-fourth, $1,000.

C. B. T., Throop, B. A., John W. Laimbur to James Matthews, the whole, $185.

Schr Williams, Minnie, Taylor and Thomas to George C. Finney, the whole, $15,000.

Schr Yankee Trader, Ole Osmondson to Charles Nelson, one-half, $300.

The following were made in the month of January:

Schr Allen, Jr., W. F., Thomas English et al. to Henry S. Halsted, the whole, $5,500.

Schr Adriatic, James Houston to Robert and Thos. Seaton, one-third, $1,650.

Schr Albrecht, H. C., A. D. Jones and H. C. Albrecht to William Walsh, the whole, $15,500.

Schr Antares, William Budge to William A. Robertson, one-half, $2,000.

Schr Booth, Mary, A. E. Curtis to George Bautsch, all, $4,100.

Bark City of Milwaukee, D. D. Harnett and W. Byrne to Samuel Moore, the whole, $15,000.

Bark Chenango, Erastus H. Ferris to D. K. Town, the whole, $15,000.

Schr Curlew, Harrison Ludington et al. to Captain Alex. Glendy, the whole, $4,000.

Schr Fashion, William Kelly to David Dall and J. M. Charleston, the whole, $3,000.

Brig Frontier City, F. B. Higgie to Chas. O. Brown, the whole, $3,200.

Schr Fannie & Floy, John Londit and E. Houston to Joseph Kloeckarn et al., the whole, $2,400.

Schr Groton, A. J., Latham & Wheeler to W. H. Robinson et al., the whole, $20,000.

Schr Good, E. G., Melvin De Puy to David D. Jones, one-half, $3,000.

Schr Herald, D. Corry and S. Parker to G. Halverson et al., the whole, $6,000.

Schr Howard, Hattie, James Garrett to M. Dunn et al., the whole, $18,000.

Schr Hubbard, R. B., Wm. Burk and E. Parker to Gunetet Nelson et al., all, $3,000.

Schr Kearsarge, Wm. Gillins to Henry Chanon, one-fourth, $1,600.

Canal boat Leviathan, L. H. Nash to Jas. Jordan, one-half, $445.

Canal boat Leviathan, Jas. Jordan to Michael Dunning, one-half, $600.

Scow schooner Laurel, B. Swenson & Berentsen to Nels Peterson, the whole, $2,500.

Schr Mary, J. J. Jansen et al. to Amund Oleson et al., all, $3,525.

Schr Morison, John A. Reid to Wm. Smith, the whole, $4,500.

Schr Meridian, Jown Downing to A. M. Crawford, whole, $8,000.

Schr Miner, John, Henry Spinks to James L. Higgie, one-third, $5,500.

Schr Newhall, Dan, Alex. Glendy to Chas. Hillock, one-third, $2,250.

Schr Peoria, Wm. Walsh to J. Hunson and J. Oliver, all, $8,000.

Schr Radical, J. N. Taylor to Wm. Branland, the whole, $4,800.

Bark Wm. Sturges, Jas. S. Higgie and J. H. Moore to S. Christersons et al., the whole, $11,000.

Scow Scottish Chief, Martin Keeler to S. F. Gunderson et al., the whole, $500.

Schr Minnie Slauson, Jas. R. Slauson et al. to Jas. C. Perrett et al., all, $23,000.

Schr S. Van Valkenberg, Thomas L. Parker to Otto Schunneman, the whole, $13,000.

Schr Winnie Wing, W. H. Wolf et al. to Edwin Nickerson et al., the whole, $15,750.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and declined ⅛c. No. 2 spring sold at $1.23@1.23⅛ seller the month, and $1.25@1.25⅛ seller March, both closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady, at 31@31⅛c seller the month, and 31½c seller March. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand and steady at $1.75@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Was in fair demand, and the higher qualities are firm, being in limited supply. Common and poor corn is very dull. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c; do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—Both local dealers and shippers are buying freely, and a firm market exists for all grades. We again quote: Common to choice roll, 17@23c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@28c; medium to good, 19@23c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Grain bags and burlaps continue to meet with an active demand, and are held firmly at the quoted prices. Gunnies and wool sacks were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

BEANS—Local dealers and shippers are buying to some extent, and choice grades are scarce and firm. We again quote: Navies at $2.40@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There has been more inquiry for all materials but the demand is as yet far from active, and prices remain the same as for some time past. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.10; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed, range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hilsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CHEESE—The demand continues to improve, and the choice grades are held firmly. We make no change in quotations, as follows: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Were in better request, and all descriptions are firm excepting peaches, which are in large supply. We quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.40
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.65@ 2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	.... 2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@ 1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@ 6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@ 9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@ 5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@ 8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@ 5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@ 7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@ 4.00

COAL—Continues to meet with a moderate inquiry. There was no change in prices, which are quotable as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods met with a fair demand at reduced prices. Other descriptions were in omderate request. We now quote: Pork barrels, $1.15@1.25; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ₩ m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.20; 157 do at $1.25.

EGGS—Were scarce and in demand. Some dealers report an easier feeling, but prices remain without quotable change. Fresh sold at 40@42c, and pickled at 33@35c. We note sales of 11 cases at 42@43c; 3 pkgs at 41c; 800 doz at 40c; 100 doz pickled at 35c.

FEATHERS—Continue in demand, and prime live geese are firm. The offerings are only moderate. We again quote: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was apparently more inquiry for these goods, and the market for most descriptions is working firmer. We quote: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@17c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FISH—Trade continues to improve. Stocks are light, and the market is firm for all descriptions. We note an advance in bank codfish. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

GROCERIES—Were in very fair demand and firm. Coffees have advanced ½c, and are very firm, owing to moderate stocks, and the strong feeling prevailing East. Cloves are firm at 32@33c. Cassia is 2c off. With these exceptions there was no change in prices. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30½@31½c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25½c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 21½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11¾@12c; B, 11¾@12c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@11c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10½@10½c; do fair, 9½@10c; do common, 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 73@78c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 32@35c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples met with a moderate local demand, and are a trifle easier. Car lots are quotable at $3.00@3.25. Lemons remain firm. Other fruits were unchanged. We quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $5.00@6.00; Malaga grapes, $5.00 per keg.

HONEY—Was quiet. There is very little choice comb offering, but strained is in ample supply. We quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 15@18c.

HOPS—The demand continues light, as brewers are purchasing in small quantities only to meet their immediate wants. The market is firm, as the stocks of domestic hops are higher. Foreign hops are offered, but most brewers prefer the American. We again quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

HAY—Was quiet and unchanged, the demand being confined to local wants. Dealers continue to receive orders from the East and South, but the scarcity of cars interferes with the trade in this direction. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue to meet with a good demand. The receipts are fair, but consist mainly of "grubby" and inferior stock. Prime lots are firm at the quoted prices. We repeat quotations: Green butcher's, 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers report a steadily increasing demand, and a firm feeling prevails, in sympathy with the Eastern and English markets. We quote:

Iron	4 8-10@ 5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7	rates
Plate iron	7 @ 7¼	rates
Russia iron	20c	₩ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained	18c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	9 @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	12 @12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	17 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20	rates
English tool steel	21 @22	rates
English spring steel	11¼ @12½c	₩ lb

LEATHER—Fair activity continues to characterize the market, and a fair feeling exists for all articles in the list. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.75@ 2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There seems to be rather more inquiry on local account, more particularly for the common grades of building material, but the general demand remains light, and orders from the interior are few and far between. Prices are unchanged, as follows:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues moderate, although steadily increasing, and a firm tone is being developed, particularly in tin plate, which is reported higher in New York. Prices are as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 15c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—There was more inquiry, and a firm feeling prevails, owing to moderate stocks and the firmness in iron. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—Trade seems to be "picking up" a little, but prices remain steady as previously quoted:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	20	@ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17	@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00	@6.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00	@7.00
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00	@7.00

OILS—There was no special change. Carbon is still held with firmness, and the advance in linseed noted yesterday is sustained. Turpentine, whale, and other oils are quoted firm. We quote: Carbon, 21½@22c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78@80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—There was rather more inquiry for these goods, and a firmer feeling was manifested in some articles. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POTATOES—Continues to meet with an active local demand. Car lots are quotable at 70@72½c, on track; and store lots at 75@90c. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 75c, delivered; 1 car at 72½c; 1 car at 70c, both on track; 50 bu from store at 90c; 350 bu do at 80@85c; 150 bu fair at 75c; 100 bu frosted at 35c.

POULTRY—Choice stock was in demand for shipment, but the bulk of the offerings consist of inferior and common lots which move slow at irregular prices. We note sales of 1,600 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 2,500 lbs do at 12c; 4,600 lbs at 11@11½c; 700 lbs fair at 10c; 3 brls chickens at 10c per lb; 60 doz choice do at $3.50; 65 doz at $3.00@3.25; 45 doz at $2.50@2.75; 4 doz geese at $8.00; 3 doz do at $7.00@7.50.

SALT—Was in better demand. The market remains firm, owing to the moderate supply. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.60.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were dull and unchanged, as follows:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9¼	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Timothy and clover were less active and a trifle easier, owing to liberal offerings. Flax, millet, and Hungarian were firm at former prices. We note sales of 82 bags timothy at $3.50; 20 bags do at $3.55; 300 bags at $3.45; 90 bags at $3.40; 17 bags at $3.40; 32 bags do at $3.20; 85 bags choice clover at $5.30; 15 bags do at $5.35; 40 bags prime at $5.32½; 12 bags mammoth at $5.90; 10 bags do at $5.80; 14 bags flax at $1.70; 20 bags Hungarian at $1.10; 13 bags do fair at $1.00; 1 car prime millet at 85c.

TEAS—Continue to meet with a good demand, and the market remains firm at the prices given. Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was in fair request at the annexed scale of prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was quiet and steady. We continue to quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market remains quiet and prices are a trifle off, except for tub-washed, owing to the decline in the Eastern markets. We now quote:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@47c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@49c
Fleece, washed, medium light	54@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@49c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	34@37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@37c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, Feb. 8.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,911	23,496	553
Tuesday	2,943	22,450	2,888
Wednesday	2,237	17,495	2,689
Thursday	1,650	19,075	1,304
Friday	2,007	22,767	1,846
Saturday	700	12,000	500
Total	12,447	117,283	9,180
Last week	13,051	137,043	10,987
Week before last	8,327	103,728	9,855

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,201	5,481	1,050
Tuesday	449	2,279	508
Wednesday	1,083	4,373	540
Thursday	1,009	7,229	344
Friday	1,338	9,498	2,909
Total	5,080	28,860	5,494

CATTLE—Dullness and depression were the prevailing characteristics of this branch of the live stock trade, from the opening to the close of the week, while prices have been equally unsatisfactory. For various reasons, shippers remained idle, and only purchased a few droves now and then, when they thought they were really getting a bargain in the price paid. In the first place, the condition of the various Eastern markets, as indicated by both special and public telegrams, was not such as to stimulate anything like an active movement among the shipping interest, values being quoted at 25@50c per 100 lbs lower, and, in some cases, the reduction was even larger. Another circumstance which, to a certain extent, exerted an unfavorable influence on the trade, was the freight blockade, or the scarcity of cars, shippers being obliged to hold their cattle in the shipping division several days before they could obtain cars for transportation East. When the expense of holding stock at the yards is taken into consideration, it is almost a wonder that shippers operated even to the limited extent which marked their movements. The receipts were considerably lighter than during the previous week, but, in point of quality, there was not the slightest improvement to note. It is the subject of daily comment among live stock dealers,—the manner in which country drovers, shippers, and farmers persist in sending to the Chicago market these half-fatted, poor, and, in many cases, even scallawag cattle, and that, too, in the face of severe pecuniary losses, and when corn could be fed to stock, and realize more to the producer in fattening cattle than could be obtained by selling at the present low prices. Poor cattle are not wanted, and when the owners send such stock to market, they must not find fault with the price, as sellers find it extremely difficult to get any bid, so small is the inquiry for this class of stock. In comparison with one week ago, we find values about 37½@50c per 100 lbs lower, more marked, however, on the medium and fair grades than on good to choice stock. There was the usual good attendance of prominent shippers, but in view of the facts mentioned above, they were very cautious in their operations. On Friday the difficulty in obtaining cars was obviated and shippers were enabled to forward their purchases, and with light receipts and a better class of cattle, during the coming week, we may reasonably expect a better market. A few sales of extra steers were made at $6.00@6.40, but sales above $5.75 were few and far between, the bulk of the sales being below $5.50. For stock cattle the inquiry was very restricted, and values were quotable at $3.00@4.00. In a few instances thrifty young steers sold at better prices. City butchers took what cattle they wanted from among the large number of poor and half-fatted cows and steers at $2.50@4.00, and for really good butchers' steers as high as $4.37½@4.50. Cherokee and Texan cattle quiet at the annexed quotations. To-day the receipts were light, but the demand was also meagre and wholly for Texan and stock cattle, there being no shipping inquiry worth mentioning. The market closed dull and easy at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

HOGS—The receipts were considerably lighter than during the previous week, and under an active competition between packers, prices ruled firm, and advanced fully 15@20c per 100 lbs. The advices from the East were of a favorable tenor, but shippers could not obtain cars, and were, therefore, not operating to any extent. Yesterday cars were more plenty, and shippers bought more freely. The quality of the hogs was excellent and well suited for the requirements of the season. Owing to the limited shipping demand, the advance was more marked on heavy than on light weights. Early sales were made at $3.85@4.20, steadily advanced to $4.05@4.35 for common to choice, with the bulk of the sales at $4.15@4.25. One of the best sales of the week was made by Messrs. Walwork & Sanderland to Geo. Higgins, and consisted of 156 choice smooth Neponset hogs, averaging 404 lbs, fed by George Otley, and sold at $4.40. Towards the close a trifle weaker feeling was manifested, and prices were about 5c per 100 lbs lower, sales being made at $4.00@4.25 for common to choice lots. To-day the receipts were light, only about 12,000 head arriving. The demand was good both on packing and shipping account, and the market ruled active and closed firm at $4.00@4.10 for common to fair, and $4.15@4.30 for good to choice lots. The following were among the reported

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	294	$4.20	112	389	$4.20	52	308	$4.20
51	330	4.20	46	334	4.15	43	199	4.25
52	286	4.15	55	275	4.20	51	497	4.25
50	208	4.25	56	273	4.20	48	223	4.20
53	231	4.25	108	284	4.15	22	213	4.15
58	261	4.07½	35	233	4.10	27	340	4.30
53	516	4.20	41	400	4.25	43	313	4.20
52	273	4.10	54	302	4.10	43	268	4.25
74	159	4.20	50	354	4.20	73	171	4.25
41	307	4.20	74	233	4.15	104	300	4.15
54	302	4.10	150	325	4.15	51	300	4.15
55	359	4.30	98	208	4.25	58	209	4.15
53	263	4.15	55	230	4.15	32	468	4.25
54	238	4.10	61	233	4.10	46	314	4.12½
52	347	4.15	112	268	4.10	48	301	4.10
45	245	4.10						

SHEEP—Were in good demand, and firm during the early part of the week, but closed weak and lower, at $3.50@4.50 for common to medium, and $4.75@5.50 for fair to choice mutton grades. The market closed quiet and steady at the above values.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 8.—PETROLEUM—Crude unsettled; sales, spot, $2.27½; do seller next week, $2.20; refined firmer at 17¼c for car lots.

HAWAII.

Something Concerning Lunalilo's Kingdom.

Historical Resume---The Country and Its Natives.

What Civilization Has Done for Them.

Commercial and Business Aspects of the Hawaiian Question.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3, 1873.

The Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands lie just within the Tropics, in Latitude 18 to 20 degrees north, and Longitude 155 to 160 west, nearly in a straight line between San Francisco and Australia, and in the track of sailing vessels from that port to Hong Kong. They are eleven in number, of which only seven are inhabited. The total area is about 6,000 square miles; 400,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation; 1,000 square miles are covered with forest, and the rest is pasture-land and rocks.

The earliest mention made of them is in a map published by Gaetano, a Spanish sailor, in 1542. They were probably well known to the early Spanish and Portuguese navigators of the Pacific, but their existence was forgotten until they were again discovered by Captain Cook in 1778.

They are of volcanic origin, the process of building them up from the depths of the sea having undoubtedly continued, with various intermissions, for many centuries. Kanai, the most western island of the group, bearing marks of great age, while on Hawaii, at the other end of the line, are two large volcanoes still in action, and the craters of innumerable others that have only recently become extinct.

THE NATIVE TRADITION

of the creation is as follows: Pele, the Goddess of Fire, being hard pressed by Puaa, the Hawaiian Neptune, built Kanai as a place of refuge. Being driven thence, she retreated eastward, and created Oahu; but the god was too powerful for her, and drove her from one refuge to another, until, at last, she made the great island of Hawaii, and then entrenched herself so firmly that she was able to hold her own. Puaa, finding her unconquerable, compromised by marrying her, and ever since the two have lived happily together in the crater of Kilauea, their peace being disturbed only by those occasional marital quarrels to which gods as well as human beings are subject. When they do disagree, however, great is the tumult; for she spits fire while he throws water, till the air is full of smoke and steam, and the overturning of the furniture is signalized by earthquakes that make the mountains tremble, while, at the spilling of their calabashes of *poi*, streams of molten lava burst forth and roll down the mountain-side, sweeping everything before them.

Lying within the Torrid Zone, the heat of the sun tempered by the ever-blowing trade-wind that has come over a thousand leagues of water since it left the last land, the islanders enjoy

A CLIMATE UNSURPASSED

by that of any spot on earth. On their leeward sides, the mountains are parched and barren, and the heat is at times overpowering; but, wherever the breeze reaches, the temperature is never oppressive. A carefully-kept record of a year's residence at Wailuku, at an elevation of about 200 feet above the sea, showed the highest point reached by the thermometer to be 86 degrees, and the lowest 68 degrees, while every day in the year the mercury approached within one or two degrees of both extremes.

In such a climate, and with abundant supplies of water, the growth of vegetation is surprising to one who has spent his life in our less exuberant climate. In the deep, narrow valleys, protected from the wind, all

THE TROPICAL FRUITS

flourish. Oranges, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, bananas, bread-fruit, yams, guavas, and a score of strange fruits with native names, grow spontaneously, or with the rudest cultivation, on the lowlands. Coffee and sugar-cane can be successfully cultivated even as high as 2,500 feet above the sea. The mountain-ridges, to the height of 7,000 feet, are covered with forest. Above that line, bushes and grass extend still higher; but, above 10,000 feet, all vegetation ceases, and, in the clefts of Mauna Kea,—which rears its scarred and barren dome 13,383 feet above the sea that dashes against its base,—the snow lies nearly all the year round.

Though Honolulu has long been famed among the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast as a refuge for invalids suffering with pulmonary complaints,—its soft, moist air being a most delightful change from the throat-rasping winds that howl within the Golden Gate,—but few of the many visitors of Honolulu have any knowledge of the

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

that is to be found on the other islands, and especially on Hawaii.

At Waipio is a waterfall nearly as high as the Yosemite, while the walls of the next valley are 2,000 feet high, and so perpendicular that the only approach to the village that nestles in its depths is by sea in boats, there being not even a foothold along the beach. At a little distance from Hilo is a waterfall 120 feet high, over the mouth of a cavern 100 feet deep. From Kakaina to Onomea, the road for miles is on the very edge of the cliff, a thousand feet above the sea; and, at one place, one can climb out upon an overhanging ledge, and follow with his eye the stream that rushes past his feet and plunges down without a break into the sea. To one who loves mountains, no sight can be more satisfying than the perfect dome of Mauna Loa, drawn as if with a compass against the sky, or the sharper ridge of Mauna Kea, purple in the afternoon-sun; or to sit on the summit of Haleakala, and see the sun sink behind the horizon, while yet apparently more than an hour high, and watch the shadows creep across the bottom of the crater, and cover the rounded cones far below, that look like little hillocks, but are in reality hills more than 500 feet high.

But the grandest sight of all in the islands, and in its way in all the world, is

THE CRATER OF KILAUEA,

a great pit, three miles across and a thousand feet deep; its bottom covered with a crust of jet black lava, like a lake of black ice, with breathing-holes 500 feet in diameter, filled to the brim with blood-red molten matter, boiling, and fuming, and throwing up red-hot stones and fountains of liquid lava without cessation. Until within a few years, the difficulty of reaching these interesting scenes has been so great, and the accommodations for travellers so poor, that only the most courageous, and capable of enduring privation and hard work, have ventured to visit them; but, with the opening of the Pacific Railroad and the steamer line to Australia, the tide of travel has set in, and before long Hawaii will be as famous as Yosemite.

THE PRODUCTIONS

of the islands are strictly agricultural. There are neither mines nor manufactures, and the sea, though affording ample food for native fishermen, offers nothing worth exporting. Even the coral that surrounds each island with a reef, at times a mile in width, is of little value except for building-material; and the wood of the forests is either too soft for use, or so hard and knotty as to be practically valueless. In ancient times, sandal-wood grew plentifully; but the reckless haste with which it was bartered with the early traders speedily exhausted the supply, and now it is rarely found. The *koa* is a hard mottled wood, capable of sustaining a high polish; but it grows in almost inaccessible places, and is very difficult to work.

The principal article of export is sugar, the next coffee. Rice, cotton, bananas, oranges, and pulu—a fine down from the tree-fern, and used for stuffing matresses,—are also exported in considerable quantities.

The annual imports are about $1,000,000, of which a large portion is exported again in the whale-ships, of which about 100 annually come to Honolulu to refit.

THE NATIVES,

commonly known as Kanakas, are of a dark complexion, sometimes quite black, but with straight hair, aquiline noses, and thin lips. In height they are fully equal to the average American, and their freedom from tight dressing, and their daily habits of swimming and horseback-riding, develop much grace of carriage and symmetry of form. The round-shouldered, hollow chest of our city artisans, and the shambling, slouchy gait of the agricultural laborer, are alike unknown; and, as for the Grecian bend, how can a woman have that who has but a single garment, and that of calico?

As a class, they are probably better educated than the population of any area of equal size in the world; that is, taking the ages of 10 and 60 as extremes, the percentage of those unable to read and write is less than among the same number of people in the most favored region of the United States. This is partly owing to the very simple nature of their language, but mainly to the efforts of the missionaries, who, for the last forty years, have been practically the rulers as well as pastors. Morally, their standard is not as high as their teachers would have it. While peaceable and kind, and not given to great crime, they are prone to lie, steal, and drink; and the women have not the highest reputation for chastity.

Their houses are mere huts, built of bamboo, thatched with grass, uninviting in appearance, but admirably fitted for the climate, being waterproof, and at the same time well ventilated.

THE STAPLE FOOD

is *poi*, a pasty mess made from the root of the *taro*, which is baked, mashed, mixed with water, allowed to stand till fermentation sets in, and then eaten with the fingers in lieu of spoons. In consistency, smell, and flavor, it resembles bill-posters' paste. Foreigners begin by eating the stuff with huge disgust, and end by becoming immensely fond of it. It is said to contain all the essentials for the fustenance of human life, though the Kanakas like to eke it out with a little raw salted Oregon salmon or baked pig. The *taro* is very prolific. A piece of ground ten feet square will, it is said, bear enough *taro* to support a family of five persons the year round, and one hour a week of not very hard labor will keep the patch in good order.

Naturally, with such a climate, house, and farm, and with no need for clothing beyond a towel for the loins for week-days and a hickory shirt and drilling-trousers for Sunday, the necessity for steady, continuous labor on the part of all the adult members of the family, is not very pressing.

THE LABOR QUESTION,

there, is as serious a matter as here, but with a difference; for there it is the employer who is in trouble. Numberless experiments have been tried, both to persuade the Kanaka to work, and to introduce laborers from other lands, but hitherto with but unsatisfactory results. The native is kept at it after a fashion by the law, which allows the planter to induce him to accept advances, when he must either work out the debt or go to jail; but the Chinese have proved either refractory or shrewd enough to become as speedily as possible their own masters. In time, as the number of white people increases, it is possible this problem of labor may be solved; but, at present, it is a very serious question how to make an ignorant man work when he has no wants that cannot be supplied without labor.

In 1866, the population numbered 62,000, of which about 3,000 were foreigners, including Chinese. Since then, the foreign population has increased somewhat, while the native has diminished.

OF THE FOREIGNERS,

less than 500 are Chinese, mainly Coolies originally imported by Government, or voluntary immigrants. Many of them have already secured a competence, and a half-score are themselves wealthy planters and merchants. Nearly every nation of Europe is represented among the runaway sailors and other vagabonds that have drifted into these quiet waters, and, having taken to themselves native wives, have subsided into a life but a trifle more civilized than that of their native brothers-in-law. These, like the Chinese, are found everywhere through the group. The better class of white people are the mechanics who ply their trades in the towns, the merchants of Honolulu, Hilo, and Lahaina, the planters and the missionaries, with their families. A few of the merchants are English, Scotch, French, or German. More than half the merchants, nearly all the mechanics and planters, and all the missionaries, are American.

SOCIETY

is divided into two elements: the missionary and the anti-missionary. The former, as its name implies, is in favor of active interference on the part of the Government in behalf of morality, and especially temperance and the suppression of the social evil. Knowing the weakness of the native when tempted by strong drink, and the decimation caused by disease, they wish for stringent repressive legislation, and, when in power, have prohibited the importation and manufacture of intoxicating liquor, and have punished immorality severely. The others take what they consider a more liberal view, taking the ground occupied by the Personal Liberty Leagues of American cities, and, if they do not connive at the license desired by the sailors of the whale-ships, at least wink at it. Intersecting these elements are the two parties, or factions, called respectively the

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PARTIES.

These are the really political parties of the Islands, and, though a few persons are biased in their tendencies by belonging to either of the previously mentioned divisions, yet, in the main, the people are divided according to their nationality.

The English party comprises nearly all the Europeans of whatever nationality, together with a few renegade Americans who have found in their ranks opportunity for personal aggrandizement. Their one object is to oppose and defeat the desire of the American party. It would be too much to say that the American party is bent upon immediate annexation to the United States, but it is not too much to say that to a man they look forward to it as sure to come in the future, and as most desirable if effected at the right time and in the right way. To this end, they are impelled not only by motives of self-interest, but by feelings of ardent patriotism. Not a member of the party but looks upon the United States as *Home*, and himself as in heart, if not in name, an American citizen. This feeling has been fostered to the utmost by

THE MISSIONARIES,

with their families, who comprise a large proportion of the best educated and most respected members of society. Emigrating to the Islands in the early days, their books, their clothing, their newspapers, their salaries, all the means for maintaining their civilization, came from "home;" and, however benevolent they might feel, they never could forget the difference between themselves and the heathens around them. As their children grew up, they were sent "home" to be educated; and it is doubtful if, in all these fifty years, there has ever been a time but the name of one or more young men born in this far-away mission-field has graced the catalogue of an American college. Then our law, by which our missionaries still retain their citizenship, and their sons are entitled to all the rights of citizens born on our own soil, has been a tree fruitful in much affectionate patriotism,—a patriotism that showed itself during our late war, when three of the missionaries sent their sons all the way "home," that they might shoulder the musket in the ranks of the loyal, one to rise to the rank of Captain, another to reach that of Brigadier General.

PAGAN TIMES.

At the time of the first visit of Captain Cook, the people of the Islands were subject to a number of petty chiefs, who waged continual predatory war upon each other. Two of Captain Cook's sailors deserted, and one of them, named John Young, entered the service of one of the chiefs of Hawaii. Aided by him, and a few old muskets that he was able to get, but, more than either, by his own indomitable energy, this chief conquered, one after another, all his rivals, and at length became sole ruler of the group, under the title of Kamehameha I. He died in 1819. Since his death, there have been four Kings. Kamehameha IV. was the husband of Queen Emma, whom some of us remember as having visited this country in the year 1865. He obtained the crown by the will of Kamahamela III., his uncle, and, dying without issue, was succeeded by his elder brother, according to the provision of the same will, who, dying a few weeks ago, left the throne to be filled by his nephew, Lunalilo, who has just been elected and proclaimed King under the title of Kamehameha VI.

Previous to the accession of King Kamehameha IV., the missionary element was supreme, broken only by occasional rebellions on the part of the opposition, who at times took advantage of the King's weaknesses to override the laws.

Kamehameha IV. began his reign on good terms with his ghostly counsellors; but, having quarrelled with them, went over to the opposition. Dr. Wylie, an able Scotchman, was at the head of the English party, and inspired the King to start

A STATE CHURCH,

with himself as Defender of the Faith, and a Bishop to be ordained by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The scheme succeeded. English magnates, both hierarchical and political, became interested; the Hawaiian See was created, a Bishop appointed, funds raised, and a church built to convert the natives from the errors of New England Puritanism by the use of High Church ceremonies, and to propagate and confirm the "English influence." King Kamehameha IV. did not live to see the scheme succeed, but his successor followed in his footsteps, and not only went over to the new Church, but overthrew, as far as he dared, the Constitution granted by his uncle, Kamehameha III., and used all his power to have the most of the offensive laws repealed. Happily, Bishop Staley was an ass. Had he used common sense, he might have accomplished something. He might at least have kept up the force of the new church; but, the very day of his arrival, he refused to be present at the prayer-meeting of the Fort Saint Church, the one church of white Honolulu, and stigmatized its worshippers as heretics! The blood of the free-born American boiled in the veins of each peace-loving missionary at this insult, and he thereafter went for that Bishop on every occasion, with a pertinacity and zeal worthy of one of Cromwell's roundheads. The entire missionary force has fought him and his party, tooth and nail, ever since; and so able has been the conflict that, in spite of the combined force of the Throne and Cabinet, the subsidies from England, and the fascination of High Church vestments and ceremonies, the new church has barely been able to retain a foothold even in Honolulu, while, in the rural districts, its influence has been nothing at all.

THE GOVERNMENT

consists of the King, Nobles, and members of the Lower House of Representatives. The Nobles are entitled to rank either by birth or by marriage, the husband of a "Chiefess" being *ex-officio* a Noble. The legislators are elected by the people, a small property-qualification being requisite to become a voter. The Cabinet consists of the Minister of Finance, who is also Prime Minister; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Interior, and the Attorney General. There is an army of some 200 privates, besides a battalion of white cavalry. The annual Government expenses amount to about $200,000, of which $40,000 goes to the King. There is a navy consisting of one revenue-cutter and the King's yacht; and there is a Custom House, in which the Collector and two Assistants do all the work.

In the practical conduct of the Government, the native officials and legislators count but little. All the offices requiring skill or judgment are filled by foreigners; and, even where due regard for appearance requires a native figure-head to be the nominal official, he is always supplied with a white Secretary to do the work. The sittings of the Legislature are more like school-boy performances than the deliberations of men, and, but for the sprinkling of white members, the body would inevitably come to grief.

THE NEW KING,

William Lunalilo, is a fair specimen of the Kanaka. He is bright and intelligent enough, with a good deal of shrewdness, but unstable and extravagant as a child, and a confirmed drunkard. It was the custom for each Chief to give himself some title expressive of his character or condition. "Kamehameha" means "The solitary one." Prince Bill gave himself the title of "Bill the Drunkard."

Although possessed, in his own right, of an income of some $4,000 per year, his extravagance was so great that, by act of Legislature, he was put under guardianship, and the amount of spending money doled out to him was so small that he was often compelled to borrow "bits" and quarters of his friends wherewith to pay for his frequent "fids." Bill has been on bad terms with his uncle, the late King, ever since he refused to marry his cousin Victoria. The monarch's heart was set on the match, and on three occasions the wedding-day was set and the bride ready for the ceremony, but each time Bill caused it to be postponed by getting so blind drunk that the clergyman refused to perform the ceremony. Hence he has always been rather in favor with the American party, who, while not ignoring the scandal caused by his unmissionary-like character, have felt that, as the one most likely to succeed to the Throne, his good-will was a desirable thing. Their wisdom is proved by the result.

THE NEW CABINET

named by the King on his accession is composed throughout of straight-out Americans. C. R. Bishop, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a Boston man, the husband of the Chiefess who stands next in line of succession,—a lady, by the way, who, though of Hawaiian blood, is as true a lady in every respect as the whitest woman in America. Mr. Bishop, besides being a Noble by right of his wife, is a wealthy banker and most estimable gentleman. E. O. Hall, the Minister of the Interior, is one of the old residents, having gone out under the auspices of the American Board as Storekeeper for the mission. The Attorney General, A. Frank Judd, is the son of a missionary, a graduate of Williams College, a rising lawyer, and is about 38 years old.

The Nobles and Lower House sit together when the Legislature is in session. The Ministers also occupy seats on the floor, and partake in the discussions, though not allowed to vote.

THE FUTURE POLICY

of the new Administration remains to be seen. At first sight, it seems as if it were of but little importance to us what their acts might be. If President Grant cannot annex San Domingo, there seems little use in talking of annexing an island that is further from San Francisco than Iceland is from New York; but the logic of events may prove the desirability of so binding it to us that, when the time does come, it will drop into our hand naturally and easily. During our war, the Shenandoah put in at Honolulu, and went thence to the Ochotsk, where she burned thirty whalers. If we had owned the fort on Punch-Bowl hill, we could have sunk the Shenandoah before ever she crossed the Honolulu bar. We may never have another war, but then again we may, and it is well to forecast the amount of our China trade ten or twenty years hence, and remember that San Francisco is the only port of any consequence we own from the mouth of the Columbia River to San Diego. Not that we want to steal the country from the natives. Fifty years hence, there will be no natives. In the six years between 1860 and 1866, the native population diminished 16 per cent, while, of those that remained, only 27 per cent were children under the age of 15. In the United States, the children of that age number at least 40 per cent. And, when they are all gone, who shall go in and posses the only really habitable land in all the great Pacific Ocean north of the equator?

HAWAII.

ATCHISON, KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Feb. 4, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Atchison is situated on the Missouri River, 425 miles above St. Louis, and 235 miles below Omaha by river. Atchison is now the centre of seven different lines of railroad, viz.:

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, running southwest, and completed to the west line of Kansas, with a branch from Newton to Wichita,—total length of road from Atchison to the west line of the State, 447 miles;

The Atchison & Nebraska Road, running northwest to Lincoln, the Capital of Nebraska,—a distance of 148 miles;

The Central Branch Union Pacific, running directly west to Waterville,—100 miles;

The Missouri Pacific Road, running southeast to St. Louis,—total length of road from Atchison to St. Louis, 330 miles.

These four roads, all main trunk lines, are west of the Missouri River. Those centering at our city, on the east bank of the Missouri, are as follows:

The Hannibal & St. Joseph Road, just extended from St. Joseph to Atchison, running east to Quincy and Hannibal,—a distance of 226 miles;

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, running northeast to Chicago, also lately extended to Atchison,—it is 533 miles to Chicago;

The Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Road, running north to Omaha, and south to Kansas City,—from Atchison to Omaha it is 153 miles, and from Atchison to Kansas City it is 50 miles.

It will thus be seen that seven different lines reach our city from all directions. These roads have a total length of 2,023 miles.

By the railroad lines centering here, 44 passenger-trains arrive at and depart from our city daily.

During last year, the value of buildings erected and improvements made here amounted to $2,431,872. Three hundred and seventy buildings stand as monuments of this immense work. We have just completed a new hotel, the finest in the State, that cost $100,000.

We have in all 34 wholesale houses, representing all kinds of trade, 5 banks, 21 hotels, and a population of 13,500. P. K. W.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BLOOMINGTON CONVENTION.

To All Interested:

The publication of our proceedings has been delayed longer than we anticipated. I am daily in receipt of letters inclosing stamps, &c., and ordering copies. To all such, I would say, Don't get impatient, friends, at this unavoidable delay. Your orders are on file, and will be attended to the moment the pamphlet is received from the publisher, in whose hands it now is.

S. N. SMITH,
Secretary State Association.

—A breach of promise case was tried before the Marion County (Ill.) Circuit Court last week, taken there on a change of venue from Richland County. Mary J. Johnson sued John McMurtry for breaching his promise to marry her, claiming $10,000 damages, and the jury awarded her $7,000. It is said the general opinion is, "served him right." Johnny ought to be shy of breech-loading in future, and not aim unless he intends to shute.

WASHINGTON.

The Repeal of the Franking Impertinence.

Public Deadheading and Its Obligations.

Religious Zealots Shielding Public Corruption.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1873.

If John F. Farnsworth had not been an able, bold, and useful member of Congress for many years, his last victory, on the eve of his departure from the Capitol, would recommend him to his constituency and the people. He took occasion by the hand, with the ready sagacity which knows how to strike when the enemy is weakest, and, in spite of all prediction and appearance to the contrary, made a carpet-bagged Congress repeal the franking privilege. The Credit Mobilier exposure—that most beneficent of all revelations made here since Congress begun its history—softened the brazenness of the champions of the franking plunder, and, in one common sense of apprehension, they threw their prerogative to the people, saying:

"To clamor throw my signet-ring;
Tell them their squadrons not to bring;
Sir Caldwell, to Lord Pomeroy his,—
Harlan lies dead upon the field;
My life-blood chills since Ames has squealed;
Colfax is down; Alley is reft;
H. C. M'Comb is all that's left!
Stoop heads! A bridge! A derned *low* bridge!"
Were the last words of the Franking Privilege.

YE FRANKER.

The franking privilege, like every evil which has become an institution, had its defenders, and still retains them. So had Slavery, and very pious and philosophical ones. The human mind can make its deformities and diseases philanthropic, and all the excuses for the franking privilege were directed from the centre. In the right light of responsible business and a general economy, what was worse than to entrust a chap just elected for two years to Congress with the broadcast prerogative to ride down the mails with all his household effects, and, as a part of the same privilege, to create effects for the purpose of franking them. The wild excesses of public printing—which were rapidly assuming the development of an official journal (seriously proposed by Henry B. Anthony), to match the independent press, and be edited by Congress—arose upon the wand of the guileless franker, who saw no use of putting a girdle round the world unless it had something else to tie to. The "privilege," so called, cheapened the dignity of Congress, made mendicancy brazen, and set up the public deadhead as the highest example to man. The use of the privilege made the Congressman a mere scrivener, defrauding public business of his attention to write all day meaningless iterations of his prostituted name to compliment unsophisticated individuals who, for a Patent Office Report, would abdicate the rights of citizenship. The class of public man who is tumbling now, like a feather subjected to gravity, is this franker, this scrivener. He has written his name, like a blind demagogue, till he knows no other dutiful motion. He has sought to make his name a household word at the public expense, and, like the wretch condemned by Jupiter to empty a well with a sieve, he hopes to accomplish the task of subduing mankind with the franking privilege. Hence a little warrantable forgery, and half-a-dozen clerks and shysters are invited to take lessons in penmanship, to increase the number of hands and cheat the Post Office further. Finally, dragooning mechanism to carry on his deception, this Honorable demagogue procures to be made a series of steel-dies, and, like a counterfeiter, he and his band, with inks, sponges, and all the other appurtenances of a counterfeiting-house, stamp and despatch to a reckless constituency tons of stuff which is nothing else but an obligation imposed upon the recipient without cost to the sender.

It is by the infinitude of little obligations like this that the voter disappears in his manliness, and the demagogue perpetuates himself. When a tyrant has personally smiled upon the majority of his subjects, chucked a large percentage of the babies under the chin, and addressed a half-a-dozen of the orthodox societies, he has already disarmed the militia. But it so happens, in our human nature, that the exercise of these grovelling processes wears out the demagogue before he has made the round of the people. The franking privilege expires, grudged by its abashed defenders, who have other charges to meet, and, to escape detection, have thrown their signet-rings into the water. As it expires, behold descend from the public gaze this greatest of all the frankers: Harlan, Colfax, Kelley!

THE OBLIGATIONS OF DEADHEADING.

Gossip in Washington says that Mr. Colfax is to prove that he received from Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, of Baltimore City, the $1,200 which he deposited in bank two days after Ames swears to have paid him the same. The efforts of a paper published by a ring of officeholders named Fulton, at Baltimore, to affect opinion in this case, would seem to show that Mr. Colfax had hopes in that direction. If Mr. Shoemaker can produce his bank-book with the precise check in place, there will be an issue equally drawn between Ames' oath and a fortunate juxtaposition of checks. Mr. Shoemaker is a man of great force of character and large Northern patriotism. He is a leading manager of the Adams Express Company,—a corporation which is always timely in the delivery of free passes to people in public life. Hence the boxes of books which go hence to all parts of the country, not being adaptable to the mail-cars. A favorite form of swindling through the mails is to bag the books and address them: "Hon Issachar Squpple, United States Senator, Mizzen-Top Halls, Hough County, ——, care of Reverend Peloponnesus Jones." It is all understood beforehand that Jones is to keep the books, but Squpple is to address them to himself to avoid postage. Can public life be even and direct where such evasions are the rule and not the exception?

Deadheading is the fruitful source of loose and profligate legislation here. With free express tickets, free railway passes, franks for mail and telegraph, free gas and water bills, and free stationery, what Congressman can be either independent or thrifty?

George Francis Train said once, in a speech at Cincinnati,—and if John Wesley had said the same, it would have been no truer: "The Legislature rides free, the press rides free, the clergy ride free. God help us! who, then, can resist these railway corporations?"

And so we may say of Congress, that it will never act for the public good until every perquisite is surrendered, and the Honorable Member is an independent man.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN THE REPUBLIC.

While the Credit Mobilier question is pending before an Investigating Committee, composed of a majority of his political associates, the Young Men's Christian Associations of Philadelphia and Baltimore are holding mass-meetings to welcome Mr. Colfax. We read that he was received with yells, cheers, and all the turbulence of the Jacobin clubs. Holy words were screamed with impious enthusiasm, and boots, umbrellas, walking-sticks, and bonnet-strings made a diapason, not altogether like the harmony on Pentecost, when the afflicted hero mounted the box.

Thus the institutions of religion come to the rescue of public corruption. Between the judicial tribunal and the bar, frantic zealotry rushes to pay personal allegiance; but we have still the consolation left us, as patriots and citizens, that a Committee of Congress can do its duty if the Church cannot. "Verily, this man might have been saved had he not appealed to Cæsar." He made his mistake in not appealing to those institutions, more worldly it would seem than politics, which acquit the convert without inquiry, and anticipate the verdict of the country by such howls of gratulation as the early martyrs, less fortunate, might have heard from the dens of the wild beasts.

Something above a year ago, I used the privilege of this correspondence to stigmatize, as I thought it deserved, the impertinence of a Chaplain of Congress addressing lithographic circulars to the Methodist clergy of Iowa, headed "Dear Sir and Brother," and asking their active efforts to re-elect James Harlan to the United States Senate. Immediately a clergyman from Rockford, Illinois, threw himself in the imminent deadly breach, and espoused the cause of said Chaplain. Amongst other fervid words he used was a prophecy, about as follows: "This denunciation of public men is a crime against God; and, if it does not stop, it will bring down God's vengeance." Being in the prophecy business myself, I didn't scare worth a stump. I knew what I was talking about, and the other prophet didn't. I knew about the $10,000 which Thos. C. Durant gave to James Harlan, and was assured that, if our prophetic friend had been as well advised, he would have been more discreet.

The Christian Church has somewhat shared in the optimism of the times. Whenever you see a church, as a general thing, you see a mortgage. That mortgage makes an obligation, and makes rich men more welcome than moral men. It makes the sermons very soft and persuasive, and entirely unlike effective Washington correspondence. Add to this mortgage the indiscriminate and tremendous emulation of denominations to excel in numbers, honors, and dignities,—so that it makes all the difference in the world whether our Senator be a Baptist or a Methodist, and none whatever whether he be a brave statesman or a rapacious hypocrite,—and we have a part of the blighting insensibility of the times to personal character. The great denominations move along like the great parallel railway corporations, and the most parvenue corporation makes the most splutter. If George Whitefield lived in our day, and had the spirit of much of the denominationalism and corporate morality we see, he would have preached as follows in place of that celebrated sermon he once made on the non-sectarianism of Heaven:

"'Father Abraham, whom have you in Heaven? Have you any Baptists there?'
"'None!'
"'Have you any Episcopalians there?'
"'None.'
"'Have you any Methodists there?'
"'None.'
"'Have you any Presbyterians there?'
"'None.'
"'Whom have you there, Father Abraham?'
"'Chiefly Members of Congress, vouched for by the Evangelical Society!'"

GATH.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

How Senator Flanagan's Brother Paid a Doctor's Bill.

Wm. E. Sweet, a Texas correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, tells the following story in the course of one of his letters describing a trip through the Lone Star State:

The roads are fine, and we bowl along on schedule time, reaching Kickapoo Springs in the afternoon of the second day out from Fredericksburg. Here we dine and change mules. The station is kept by Mr. Flanagan, who claims to have a brother in the United States Senate, although no one would suspect him of anything in that line. He is one of ye pure, unadulterated Texans. He is worth a hundred thousand dollars, yet lives in a shanty so mean in appearance, and in fact that it would break the heart of a Pennsylvania farmer to be obliged to stable his horses in it. He is tall and gaunt as becomes a Texan, and has a wife to match. Judging from the number of carroty-headed children that swarm about the door, his quiver must be well nigh full. It is in reference to the latest of these that the story is told illustrating the character of the paternal Flanagan. He is a dead shot, and his rifle is his arbiter, yet he does not take any mean advantage. He has been known to drive off a score of Comanches single-handed, thereby saving a guard of fifteen soldiers from imminent peril. Well, when the critical moment in the life of the maternal Flanagan approached for the sixteenth time, Dr. N——, the surgeon of the fort, was summoned. Jim T——, the trader, accompanied him, while the doctor was professionally engaged Jim and Flanagan were in the hills. Flanagan, having one of those practical minds which are capable of combining business with pleasure, consulted Jim as to the probable charge of Dr. N—— for his services, suggested $25 as something handsome. Jim saw his opportunity for some fun, so he very emphatically gave his opinion that it was too much. "Well, what would be a just and reasonable sum?" "Ten dollars would be princely, but five would be enough, for it was only fifty miles." The question being thus settled on the basis of ten dollars, Jim and Flanagan returned. The event had occurred without mishap, and it was a boy. On the following morning, when Dr. N—— prepared to return to the fort, Flanagan called him aside and asked the extent of the "damage."

"Well, inasmuch as you are an old friend, and your wife is a regular patient, I'll charge you only fifty dollars," rejoined the Doctor.

"I'm a little hard o' hearin'," observed Flanagan, in astonishment. "Did you say fifty dollars?"

"Fifty dollars."

Dr. N—— proceeded to complete his preparations for the journey back to the post, thinking no more about the matter. As he was about to mount, Flanagan put in an appearance with his trusty rifle in his hand.

"Doctor," said he, "I reckon we'd better settle this here matter now." And taking him aside, "You wa'nt agoin' off without a settlement, was you? I don't want to owe no man nothin'. Here is $10, which I reckon is about the squar' thing. Now, if you ain't satisfied, jest get your weepon and come round behind the hill thar, so's the old woman won't be riled up, and we'll settle it. I don't want no man to go 'way from my house dissatisfied, 'specially you, Doc."

It is needless to add, etc.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST OF BOARD, with large room well warmed, closet, dressing room, hot and cold water; suitable for a single gentleman.

EVERETT HOUSE, 218 TO 228 WEST MADISON-st., corner Peoria-st. A. Bushee, Proprietor. Permanent boarders can secure pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. Also day-boarders.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT.—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

506 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT SINGLE ROOM with board. References required.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

SOUTH NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION—A FRONT alcove room, and suite of rooms, unfurnished except carpet, with board; permanent parties desired; modern house. Address F, care of Carrier 70.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH HOME comforts and conveniences, by a lady music teacher who has had ten years' experience; was teaching in Chicago previous to the fire; desires to give music lessons in part pay for board; best of references given, if desired; the West Side preferred. Address A L P, care of Lyon & Healy, 162 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 TO $250 PER MONTH—everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in a most superior manner. Price, only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ONE OF THE greatest labor-saving inventions ever invented. Address immediately, J. BUDD & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 93 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, IN city and country; 400 per cent profit on small capital; $50 a week easy for workers. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A GROVER & BAKER OR SINGER family machine, in complete order, good as new, for $25. 338 East Indiana-st., near Rush.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Offices, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 124 North Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 212 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments; also, machines repaired. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st. branch 960 Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

CASH HIGHEST PRICE FOR CLAIMS ON THE Republic and all other bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

MONEY LOANED ON MORTGAGES, BONDS, stocks, and all kinds of good collaterals. Room 17, 144 and 146 East Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON CHICAGO city property. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, or on farms in Illinois, near Chicago, in sums of about $2,000 or less. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st., near Robey-st. Office open in the forenoon.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE FOR $1,800; ground lease $40 a year; no taxes. Inquire 19 Dussold-st., first street south of Twelfth, near Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 53 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND HALF COTTAGE containing 6 rooms, to be moved. Address 53 South Ann-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUGGY AND CARRIAGE, IN good order, for cash. For particulars call at 330 Wabash-av. J. BAUER & CO.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, by LENA ANDERSEN. Address 136 Wesson-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRE PROPERTY—80 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 13, fronting north on Harrison and south on Twelfth-st.
40 acres in N. W. ¼ 18, 39, 13, fronting north on Madison, south on Harrison-st.
56 lots in four blocks fronting east on Western-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
40 acres adjoining Irving Park and Montrose, near crossing of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northwestern Railroad.
The above tracts are for sale at a bargain and on desirable terms, and are all first-class property.
REA & COATES, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY, on Hinman (or Twenty-first-st.), between Lincoln and Robey-sts., at $800; on Twenty-second-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts., $1,200; on Allport-st., near Twenty-second-st., and between Centre-av. and Throop-st., $900; on Thirty-first-st., between Halsted and the Holden School, $700; on James-av. (next street south of Thirty-first), between Halsted-st. and the Holden School, at $550, $600, and $650. Long time and complete and perfect abstract shown to all. AYRES & EOFF, 11 Methodist Church Block, 107 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—102 LOTS ON WEST INDIANA-ST. $1,250.
20 lots on Chicago-av., $800.
6 lots on Second-st., $100.
2 lots on Robey-st., near Polk, $800.
MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 COTTAGE AND LOT ON Walnut-st., near Leavitt-st. Must be sold this week. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—100x80 FEET N. W. CORNER DESplaines and Lydia-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300 SOUTH SIDE LOTS, UPON HALsted, Emerald, Dashiell, Arch, Fake, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Arnold, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh-sts; and Archer, Egan, and Wentworth-avs. Very easy terms. Interest 6 per cent. RATHBONE & CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $650; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 9 ROOMS, AND LOT, 441 Second-st., $2,775, $350 cash, balance $35 per month. McKOWN, 240 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—100x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts., 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS 24x110 ON HUBBARD-ST., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; price $1,050, one-third cash. F. M. FOX, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, ALMOST IN the centre of the city—Block 7, southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.; investigate; bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE 20X40 feet, with nine years' lease of ground. Apply to FRED. BECKER, 87 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 584 Washington-st., with brick barn and all modern improvements. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON TERMS to suit, house and lot No. 86 Park-av., frame house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK, 6 MILES FROM COURT house, 7c fare, additional trains every hour after March 1, water-works in complete working order, water-pipes and sidewalks laid without extra charge on all property of Irving Park Land Company; houses for sale and built to order; very easy terms. R. T. RACE & CO., Sole Agents, Room 1, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN AT OAKLAND. Must be sold at once, furnished or unfurnished, $8,500, house and lot near depot; easy terms. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av. and 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRE BLOCKS IN SECTION 5, Washington Heights, terms to suit; very accessible to the centre of the city. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights. Parties desiring to purchase can ride free to investigate. Call any morning before 9:30. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS NEAR THE DEpot, and connected by pipes with the Irving Park water-works; 100 per cent can be made in ninety days by subdividing and retailing in lots. R. T. RACE & CO., Room 1, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK IN NEW ADDITION to Washington Heights very low; can be retailed at a profit of 300 per cent. A. G. STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES, IMPROVED, 100 miles from Chicago; would exchange for Chicago property, and assume incumbrance. Inquire at 799 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CLIFTON CEMENT Works, on the Tennessee River, Tenn. Also, 2,200 acres of cotton land in Carrol County, Miss. For terms address MRS. C. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 23, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—10,320 ACRES OF the finest located lands in Wayne and Dixon Counties, Nebraska, for sale at one-half their actual value. Must be sold soon for cash to settle up an estate. Title perfect. For particulars inquire or address DAVIS & PIKE, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD RESIDENCE AND OTHER real estate, in a beautiful and thriving town, having a population of 2,000 inhabitants, 44 miles from Chicago, on P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.; also, real estate in the country, and a good horse, harness, and carriage, the latter worth $700, to trade for a residence in Chicago. Will assume an incumbrance. A good opportunity for a person having too much of their capital tied up in a home to start in business in a smaller place. Inquire of the owner, Room 22, 125 South Clark-st., Chicago, until traded or sold.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $5,000; $3,000 gold-bearing bonds first payment. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 82 LaSalle-st., Room 15.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A LOT IN NORTH DIvision, between Division and Diversey-sts., east of Halsted-st. Must be a bargain. Address, with full description and price, C., P. O. Box 531.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50,000 TO $100,000, to extend a substantial cash business, well established, safe and profitable. Supply of and demand for products unlimited. Parties and references must be unexceptionable. Address GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MEAT AND VEGETable market; profits from $10 to $15 per day; small premium required. 550 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN a produce commission house on South Water-st.; old house; well established. Want to extend business. Address E 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — IN MANUFACTURING business, and good trade now established; goods pay well, and can be sold according to means to manufacture. About $20,000 necessary; more can be used. Reference required. Address E 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000. BUSINESS, manufacturing, and a monopoly. Profits large. Please investigate. Address R 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400 CASH IN HAND, in a well established business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, in a mercantile business of 20 years' standing in this city, of first-class credit and reputation, and occupying one of the most prominent corner stores. Capital required, from $20,000 to $25,000. Address G. B. GRIFFIN, Real Estate Office, northwest corner Clark and Madison-sts., up stairs.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE STOCK OF STATIONARY ENGINES, from 6-horse power to 50-horse power, with boilers, in stock. Call or send for circular to W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

BOLT-CUTTERS, DRILLS, FARRAR SURFACERS, combined planers and matchers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY—One No. 2 and one No. 3 Smith sticker; one relishing machine; one sandpapering machine; one shaper; one blind-slat machine; saw bench, sash clamp, moulding knives, &c. Also, a large stock of sash, door, blinds, mouldings, &c. Also, horse and wagon. Apply to H. M. OLIVER, 407 Lumber-st., between Eighteenth and Twenty-second.

FOR SALE—TWO ENGINES, 16x36, RIGHT AND left; 2 11x30, right and left; one boiler, 60 inches diameter, 14 feet long, 81 3½-inch tubes, 2 44 inches diameter, 18 feet long, 2 17-inch flues; all new work. Address J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

ONE 16-FOOT 20-INCH SWING, TWO 12-FOOT 24-inch swing, six 10-foot 20-inch swing, eight 8-foot 20-inch swing, five 8-foot 16-inch swing engine lathes, cheap, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND IRON-PLANER, 6-FEET bed; 24x24; price $350, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES; WE HAVE three in stock; will be sold at half the price of new ones, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TWO SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, one 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 864 State-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, libraries—law, medical, and private libraries. CHAPIN BROS., 130 East Harrison-st., 214 East Madison-st.

SMITH'S DOLLAR CASE OF HOMŒOPATHIC medicines for families and travelers, prepared at the well-known New York Pharmacy, and sold by all respectable druggists.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR A BUSINESS that pays 100 per cent in the city and 400 per cent in the country. Best chance out. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY OR SUburban property, a fine business block in a live city less than 100 miles from Chicago, worth $30,000, and free of incumbrance. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE for stock of sash, doors, and blinds, or would exchange for factory in city. MORRIS & WILLIAMS, 118 North Desplaines-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FINE PIANO, WARRANTED TO BE in perfect order; would take a buggy, with or without horse, in exchange. Address FRENCH, 890 Wabash-av.

PIANOS TO RENT AND FOR SALE (RENTING A specialty). WM. R. PROSSER, 616 Wabash-av., near Thirteenth-st.

TO LEASE

TO LEASE—AN 80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, 28 miles from Chicago; high, healthy location; large new house, barn, and outhouses, with bearing orchard; accessible by rail. Apply to G. S. HUBBARD, 165 East Washington-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE grocery salesmen to travel, who have a good trade. Address, with references, C 84, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. ADDRESS, with references, C. H. REEVES, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—A MAN TO take charge of our blank-book bindery. Apply to KINGSBURY, present foreman, 163 Canal-st., or to J. J. SPALDING & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LOCKSMITH; ONE accustomed to general jobbing. Apply to A. SHARPLES, 561 State-st.

WANTED—LATHERS, ON PARK-AV., 4 BLOCKS from Union Park, this morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. NO. 18 South Water-st.

WANTED—TWO (2) FIRST-CLASS BARBERS. Will give good salary and steady employment. Inquire at CASANO & SPERANDIO, 131 and 133 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK, SALESMAN, AND porter. Also, man with small capital; safe investment. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—200 WOOD-CHOPPERS FOR MICHIgan, Ohio, and Indiana; good prices paid, and fare furnished to those having baggage; 100 tie-makers for Tennessee: 20 Scandinavian farm hands for Illinois, and 20 ship-carpenters for Michigan, at $3 per day. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD HARDWARE AND ONE good boot and shoe salesman of 4 to 6 years' experience; first-class. Enclose references and photographs. Address HANNAH, LAY & Co., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—MUSICIAN TO TRAVEL WITH A REspectable exhibition; a man who can play piano accompaniments and sing a good tenor; shall be pleased to entertain applications from men accomplished in most any line of the musical profession. Call or address MANAGER, 248 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY (WHITE OR COLORED) TO make fires and work around the house; one wishing to attend school preferred. 871 Wabash-av.

WANTED—5 RELIABLE WIDE-AWAKE MEN that want good paying business and honorable. Call or address BANGS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 38.

WANTED—2 MEN FOR GENTLEMEN'S PLACES near the city; 2 farm hands, near the city; 20 farm hands for Illinois; 3 men and wives; 25 choppers for Indiana; 500 laborers and mechanics for Texas Pacific. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—A NO. 1 PATENT RIGHT MAN TO sell territory of the best-selling patent in the city. Address G. C. BROWN, 97 West Madison-st.

WANTED — TO ARCHITECTS — ASSISTANT wanted; an expeditious draughtsman. Apply at 118 East Randolph-st., Room 10.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman. Apply to N. W. (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher Factory, 325 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER BETTER INDUCEMENTS to men out of employment than can be found elsewhere in the city. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS TO call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st., to sell our new $1.50 corn sheller.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business, at Porter's National Telegraph College, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 79.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron, in small family; $3 per week. Apply, with references, at 35 Centre-av.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE BOARDING house, 151 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND-GIRL. Good wages. 43 Hubbard-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE—APPLY AT 440 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE GIRLS TO SORT rags at 281 South Jefferson-st., corner Forquer; none but experienced hands need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, well recommended. Address P. O. Box 125.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR INvoice clerk or copyist. Best of reference given. Address H W B, 215 East Kinzie-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS DENtal office, by a good tooth extractor with laughing gas. Address O. J. H., 26 Seneca-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS to work a part of his time for board; understands the care of horses, etc.; would give satisfaction, and be permanent. Address M 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY ONE WISHING FOR female help, of any nation, by the order supply, inquire at 80 Sherman-st., opposite R. I. Depot.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply at No. 49 Hope-st. Call Monday and Tuesday.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RESTAURANT OR dining-room waiter, or head washer in a laundry. Call, or address 430 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 27 MILWAUKEE-AV. $25; store and dwelling No. 50 North Desplaines-st., $40; cottage on Walnut-st., $30. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR OF FIRST-CLASS BUILDING on Madison-st., near Halsted, suitable for dentist, or any light business. Apply to D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TO WHOLESALE TRADE, FIRST floor and basement; also lofts, separate or together, of building Nos. 142 and 144 Wabash-av. Location and building are first-class. Second floor rented for wholesale millinery goods. Will be rented on favorable terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 224 South Clark-st., near corner of Jackson-st. Inquire in store from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 13 AND 15 NORTH Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph, suitable for manufacturing business. Engine, boiler, and shafting in running order, for sale. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. THOS. LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT power; also stores and offices. Inquire at H. DISSTON & SONS Saw Works, Lind Block, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—PART OF BUILDING NORTHEAST corner Ohio and LaSalle-sts., suitable for stores or manufacturing purposes, with or without steam power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the ST. JULIEN, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with all modern improvements, at 330 West Washington-st.; references required.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSE-keeping, on Smith-st., 1 block west of Union Park, $18 per month. Call at 380 West Washington-st. for particulars.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM, suitable for one or two persons, in quiet dwelling house, at 514 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, PRIvate family, hot and cold water, bath room; all modern improvements. References required. 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT BUILDING, CONtaining 50 rooms, on one of the best streets on West Side, near Madison, now occupied by a first-class boarding-house. For particulars, inquire at the office of D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR 4 or 5 rooms, on the West Side. Address, with terms, Y 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR an Odd Fellows Lodge, between Wabash-av. and Franklin-st., and between Monroe and Lake-sts. Address 180 West Randolph-st. J. EBERHARDT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—I OFFER FOR SALE THE good-will, fixtures, and machinery of a successful soap manufactory at a bargain. The party purchasing will have the benefit of a trade already established of upwards of 40,000 lbs per weeks, the use of brands that are well known to the trade in this city and throughout the country, and in popularity stand second to none in the market. As the fixtures will have to be moved, I propose to take them down and put them up again, in good running order, ready for manufacturing soap, in any building within the city limits, free of charge. Parties wishing to engage in manufacturing in this city will find this a rare opportunity. Will sell separately any part of the fixtures, though preference will be given to any one purchasing the whole together. Terms liberal. L. H. BIGELOW, Drug and Chemical Broker, 121 and 123 Lake-st., Chicago.

A GOOD-PAYING NOTION AND WOOL STORE for sale, also manufactory of stockings and all kinds of knitting work, with cheap rent, at a bargain. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOK and stationery business in a city of about 16,000 people. Sales last year about $40,000. Will sell whole or half interest. For particulars address X, Tribune office.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON THE C., B. & Q. R. R., for a farm or any kind of merchandise. Address P. O. Box No. 34, Wyanet, Illinois.

LONG LEASE, FIXTURES, AND UTENSILS OF A bakery, for sale; two ovens; first-class corner; good store trade. 284 South Morgan-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures, with an established trade, cheap. Apply to CAMP & BIDDLE, corner Thirtieth and State-sts.

$400 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND NEWS STORE, doing good business, at 347 West Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, THE 8TH INST., in front of Twelfth-st. Turner Hall, a gray mare and rockaway. The finder is requested to leave notice at the Central Police Station.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, A LADY'S MINK collar. The finder will be duly rewarded on giving notice where the collar may be found, or delivering the same at the office of Edmund G. Stiles, 275 East Madison-st., Room 31.

STRAYED—FEB. 6, A SMALL RED MILCH COW, small horns, turn in, about 6 years old. Any advice of the same will be suitably rewarded. Address 1305 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business tended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

THE NEW DOMINIOM.

Something Regarding Our Cousins Over the Border.

What They Think of the Great Inland Water Route.

A View of the Canal Policy and Measures.

The Canadian Atlantic Route, and Its Aspects.

Lord Dufferin---Society and General Matters.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2, 1873.

THE KANUCK AND HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

The traditional and generally-received idea of the character of the inhabitants of the New Dominion always has been, and still continues to be, that they are steady, sober, industrious, God-fearing, take-things-as-they-come, absurdly loyal, and very superstitious. They are not credited with the energy which springs spontaneously where the "Stars and Stripes" wave in the air, and are held to be scarcely less old-fogyish than the inhabitants of the mother country, and not one whit more enterprising. Our winters are pictured as horrible, our summers as tropical; our ideas of Hell to change with the seasons, and our hopes of Heaven to rise and fall with the mercury. Our Reverends are thought to be divided between Presbyterians in the West and Catholics in the East, with a *soupcon* of Episcopalianism thrown in, to keep sweet the imperial connection by offering daily prayers in the Liturgy for H. M. the Queen, and "those in authority over us;" and our newspaper-press is, with a sneer, held unquestionably to rival, in one respect, the English journals after which they are fashioned, and that is in their stupidity and want of enterprise. The exhibit is a bad one, I confess, and much of it contains more than the usual half-quantity of truth. On the other hand, we are free from many of the evils which curse society across the border. The average duration of life is longer than in the States, our population shows a steady increase, and we are eminently virtuous, Divorces are rare, and those taking them are severely let alone, without benefit of clergy. The tide of immigration is constant, and, while the back-settlements are being populated, our cities are growing with a steady development, which promises endurance, and eventually uninterrupted prosperity. The Canadian, quiet and plodding as he may be, has, however, a quick eye to the main chance, and, if necessity compels, can even take a wide enough view to survey a continent, and mete out an ocean. Just at this time, nine out of every ten of our people are engaged in some such mental calculation. Probably, at no time in the history of this country, before or since the confederation of the several Provinces, has there been so widespread a discussion of the one question which above all others appeal most strongly to the interests of Western men. The improvement of

THE MAGNIFICENT INLAND WATER-ROUTE,

afforded by Lake Ontario and the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, is a matter which public opinion is forcing in the most energetic way upon the attention of the authorities. When Confederation was being discussed, the leading men of the several Provinces had frequent meetings for consultation, and drew up a list of national improvements which it would be the first duty of the new Government, representing the entire Dominion, to carry out. First and foremost among these was the enlargement of the canals which line certain parts of the water-course of the St. Lawrence and connect the two Western lakes of Ont ario and Erie. The magnitude of the work alone was sufficient to cause its postponement for some months; and the necessity of consolidating the new *regime*, of bringing into the fold the several outlying Provinces, was held to excuse inaction in the matter. Another reason also operated against the work. The constant iteration of the benefit the work would be to the Western American trade, though accompanied with abundance of figures showing that the benefit of the one meant the increase of commercial prosperity in the other, disgusted the ultra loyalists, and caused a spirit of antagonism to rise upon the matter, however foolish in itself, had its springs in the strongest passions of the human heart. The Alabama negotiation came opportunely. The leading statesman of Canada, Sir J. A. Macdonald, was placed on the Commission for the express purpose of guarding Canadian interests, and no fears were felt but that a most satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at. What that conclusion eventually turned out to be, is matter of history. It is not too much to say that

IT NEARLY PROVOKED A REVOLUTION

in this country. From the westernmost point of this Province to far-down-east Gaspe, were heard mutterings of complaint, and one Lieutenant Governor did not hesitate officially to describe the transaction, so far as Canadian interests were concerned, as an outrageous swindle. With the St. Albans claims laughed at, the Fenian grievance ridiculed, the freedom of the St. Lawrence voted away, the San Juan boundary decided against us, etc., the people were in no mood for works of conciliation. One thing, and that the most steadfast in Canada, our loyalty, survived. We would not leave, nor be kicked out of, our connection with England, and here we are.

Meanwhile a Canal Commission had been appointed, and presented its voluminous report. A separate Committee of Inquiry had visited the Welland Canal, and, finding unmistakable proof of rascality on the part of the Superintendent, caused the removal of that official, and the appointment of another gentleman in his place. "The whirligig of time brought on" meetings of Parliament, and convocations of

NATIONAL BOARDS OF TRADE.

At the recent meetings of the American and Canadian Boards,—the first at New York, the second in this city,—resolutions were adopted memorializing the two Executives to appoint a Joint Committee on the subject of reciprocal trade between the two countries,—one great factor on the part of Canada in the matter being the enlargement by the Government of her canal-highways. The Dominion Board of Trade, which met at the Government buildings in this city, was one of the finest assemblages of the commercial high-priests of this country that ever was rapped to order by one gavel. Its late President, Colonel McGiverin, of Hamilton, is one of the most popular men of the West, and his name is a household word throughout the counties that line the southern shores of Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, and across the peninsula. He was the chief advocate of 4-foot-8½-inch gauge, as against the narrow 3-foot-6-inch guage railroad, for the supply of the settlers in the prosperous counties of Grey and Bruce; and, in local matters, exercises no inconsiderable influence in determining the conduct of the Great Western Railway of Canada, which, it is scarcely necessary to tell a Chicago reader, in its connection with the Michigan Central Railroad, constitutes one of the most important lines of rails between the Garden City and the seaboard. Among the other members of the body worthy of special mention was

THE HON. JOHN YOUNG,

of Montreal, at one time the President of the Board of Trade of that city, and chiefly known to American readers by his advocacy of "Independence." The representatives of the several American Boards of Trade who have taken part in the discussion of their national organization are familiar with the fine, hale, hearty old gentleman, whose silvery locks give extra weight to all the good things he utters. Mr. Young has given up all hope of seeing his great hobby ever carried out in his lifetime, but still holds steadfast to his belief, in which, indeed, he is joined by every rational man in the Confederation, that the "manifest destiny" of Canada is not always to be tied to the leading-strings of the mother country, not always to be fed out of a spoon, and treated as a somewhat rebellious forward child but rather to be the nucleus of a young, vigorous, and prosperous nationality, which shall vie, not in arms, but in arts and the pursuits of peace, with its older brother to the south. Mr. Young was at one time viewed with considerable suspicion by the "loyalists" amongst us, but the feeling is gradually wearing away, and the success which so far has attended his efforts looking to a resumption of the Reciprocity treaty has paved his way into many hearts where heretofore he has held the position of an outer barbarian.

MR. THOMAS WHITE,

of the Montreal *Gazette*, was one of the delegates, and, as an ardent Montrealer, was unceasing in his advocacy of the immediate improvement of the canals. He is the champion English editor of the eastern part of the Dominion, and supports the free-trade policy heartily, From other parts of the Dominion came other representative men, such as

THE HON. THOMAS SKEAD,

of this city, whose pet scheme is one which intimately interests the Western trade, and the chief points of which, in some future letter, I intend to place before the readers of THE TRIBUNE; of course, I refer to what is known as the Ottawa Ship-Canal. The idea of this project is to furnish a short outlet for vessels to the ocean; and it is essentially antagonistic to the Georgian Bay Canal, advocated by Mr. Frederick C. Capreol. There is not the faintest probability that both will ever be constructed, and whichever shall resolve itself into an actual fact will give to the ports of entry and departure an importance utterly unattainable in the absence of this great national work.

RUFUS STEPHENSON AND ROBERT WILKES

are both members of Parliament, and the former narrowly escaped becoming a Cabinet Minister. Both are representative men, and expressed themselves in full accord with the sentiment of the resolutions passed by the full Board, looking to the improvement of the Canadian inland water communication. At the meetings of the Board were several representatives of the American Board, in accordance with a resolution passed by that body at its recent meeting in New York.

IN THE DISCUSSIONS

on the question of canal-enlargement, the usual local side-shows were introduced, and the matter was very much clouded by the attempt to enumerate particular works in the resolutions proposed to be carried and sent to the authorities as representing the views of the Board. On the motion of a son of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, whose pet name is "Peeleg Howland," a resolution was eventually carried, calling upon the Government to take the question up, and also petitioning for the appointment of a Commission to act with the one which the Executive of the United States had been requested to nominate. Voyageurs down the St. Lawrence are well acquainted with the old garrison town of Kingston, the chief business of which, apart from its penitentiary functions, is the transhipment of grain from vessels to barges, for it to make the descent of the river. The representatives from this place made a strong effort to pass a resolution in favor of the improvement of Kingston harbor at the expense of the nation, but without avail. The Board, on the contrary, resolved, on the motion of the Hon. John Young, to express its opinion that "public funds should not be applied, except to works of public character." The delegates desiring plums for their respective districts joined their forces, but were defeated by a two-thirds majority, and ever after during the Convention managed to hold their peace. The sound feeling that exists on this question is one of the most hopeful signs of the time.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Montreal City is already acknowledging that, if at all, the most important work of deepening Lake St. Peter must be done by her; and Quebec, by her recent energy in the pushing forward of the North Shore Railroad scheme, and in other ways, especially by by awakening to the fact that, unless she utilizes her magnificent natural advantages, the shred of that business which properly belongs to her will follow in the wake of its fellows to the more enterprising burgh of Montreal. The municipality of Quebec are proposing to make docks to accommodate 100 seagoing vessels, and claim that the saving by not breaking bulk at Montreal will be so apparent that a successful business is assured from the start. There is the nice point raised, in the matter of deepening Lake St. Peter, that, by so doing, Montreal would be drawing off the water from her own harbor; but this fear is scoffed at by many of the eminent engineers who have been consulted in reference to the matter. The Dominion Government showed its appreciation of the suggestions and of the spirit of the Convention by appointing

THE HON. J. W. M'ALPINE,

the eminent engineer of the State of New York, Associate Commissioner with the Messrs. S. Keefer and Gzwoski, in deciding on the improvements necessary to be made in the Welland Canal, and on the adoption of one of two routes for the new cut. Mr. McAlpine was employed on the original construction of the Cornwall Canal, one of the St. Lawrence series, and will doubtless give a valuable and impartial decision on the question. In the list of notices already filed to come before the Dominion Parliament, is one to build "one or more canals to facilitate navigation past the Lachine Rapids, and generally to facilitate navigation and create water-powers at the Lachine Rapids." The canal question is, undoubtedly,

THE CHIEF TOPIC OF THE HOUR.

It looms up on every side, and the constant reminders the people of this country are receiving of the value put upon their possessions in this respect by the great Western States, is stimulating them to unwonted activity in the matter. New canals are being projected, and inquiry is rife on the matter. It is hoped that the spirit of dilatoriness which has hitherto characterized our treatment of vital questions will not cause any trifling with this most important one. If possible, the lie should be given to our ancient traditions, and, in the *role* of a young giant nationality, the work should be pushed through with more than American speed. And without any Credit Mobiliers, at that! It is interesting to notice, as cognate to this question of navigation, that in next March, or at the opening of navigation, there will be placed on

THE CANADIAN ATLANTIC ROUTE

two new iron steamers, owned by a new company. They will run between Quebec and Liverpool and French ports, and, while called for by the large consignments of French goods sent from France to the French-speaking population of *Bas-Canada*, are yet put on to supply also the demand for such goods in far-Western communities. The Directors promise an enterprising increase of accommodation on the slightest indication of a demand therefor.

THE TARIFF AND RECIPROCITY.

The compromise effected between the Protectionists and Free-Traders in this country is the incidental protection of 15 per cent. Every year the question is discussed, and a strong movement has been made of late to raise the scale to 20 per cent. The Board of Trade voted, by a large majority, to keep the figures at the present point, and thereby doubtless did whatever business merchants in the Dominion desired. Change for the sake of change, bad any where, is ruinous in trade-circles. In considering the reciprocal trade relations between this country and the United States, as in that of canal-enlargement, the Board maintained what is termed by the loyal and patriotic press "a manly independence." Unable to conceal—not desiring, in fact, to do so—their urgent desire to obtain the re-establishment of reciprocity, they still were careful to show that "a spirit of complete self-reliance guides them in their dealings in the world's markets." This is consoling to the loyalists, and leaves a pleasant taste in one's mouth. Furthermore, there is no doubt of its truth. The Board sat for several days, and wound up with a grand dinner. Its members said many excellent things, and did many wise ones. The harmony which characterized its proceedings showed conclusively that the several Provinces are becoming more harmonious, and the travestie of the popular song—

"'Tis glorious charter,—deny it who can,—
The birthright of a true-born Canadian,"—

becoming somewhat of a possibility. There is no doubt that we need some elevating influence. Rotten as certain political organizations have been shown to be in other countries, I question if ever an opposition sunk so low as to deserve the title of

"THE SPITTOON PARTY."

Yet by that title is known the opposition to H. M.'s Ministers in this Province. The nickname was gained in this manner: Before the disruption of the late Government, one of the Ministers, the Hon. E. B. Wood, felt anxious to escape the impending wreck, and began to feel about prior to making a somersault. While in this condition, a critical debate arose, and the leader of the Opposition sent across the floor of the House a note, on which was simply written, "Speak now." Mr. Wood spoke; his party was defeated; he was appointed to a fat office by the new Governor, and quiet would have reigned had not one of the late Government members picked the paper out from a spittoon and hawked it about the country as an evidence of the base intrigue by which honest men had to give way to rogues. "The Spittoon party" is still in existence, a miserable shred; but the name will cling until death to Mr. Thomas Ferguson, whose fingers picked the choice morsel out from amidst played-out "Lone Jack" and stumps of cigars, in which otherwise it had gone to merited oblivion. The Canadian Parliament will assemble on the 13th of February for the dispatch of business, and, the outs hope, the "happy dispatch" of the Ministry as well.

EARL DUFFERIN AND SOCIETY.

Social life here will take a great start on the return of Earl Dufferin, the Governor General, to open Parliament. Ottawa without its Governor General is an intensified West End with the Queen in the Highlands. Tradesmen look disgusted, everybody frets, and the ratio of suicides rises and falls regularly. But, with the arrival amongst us of the genial Irish nobleman, there will be a general upheaval, a good deal essentially snobbish in character, and yet not altogether so. The present Viceroy has won golden opinions from everyone with whom he has come in contact. He is one of Nature's gentlemen, and his wife is deserving of equally high praise. His popularity is partly the result of his own magnetism, of his entering with hearty *vim* into the sports of his "adopted" country, and partly to the fact that his two predecessors were the greatest niggards that ever played at royalty. Lord Monck was an Irishman, and so is Lord Dufferin; but there is as great a difference between them as between the characters, *Shaun the Post* of Boucicault and the *Michael Feeny* of Barry, played by them recently I believe in the Garden City. Monck retired, well primed with the goods of this world, as the result of his Viceroyalty, and has never been heard of since; his successor improved on his stinginess, and pursued it with the single-eyed devotion of a student of a fine art. But of independence, the noble Lord had but little, and, till within the closing days of his Viceroyalty, never was known to do aught that was worthy, *per se*, of notice. But then he perpetrated a speech which put into words all the venom on the Colonial question of the London *Times* and the illy-concealed desires of the Gladstone and Lowe school of statesmen. The speech went like a shock over the land, and the entire people shivered. So unmistakable was the revulsion, as well of the English as of the Kanuck people, that the British Government thought it advisable to retire Earl Lisgar. Owing to the bad impressions created by his two predecessors, the present Governor General shines in his liberality, warm-hearted interest, and appreciation of the people and of their habits, with additional lustre. He has struggled at nothing. Every city he has visited he has submitted quietly to the torture of an address, has made a civil reply, has visited every charitable institution, received the ministers of all denominations, sat by the side of a Catholic priest, and held the same hymn-book with a Methodist elder; he has respected the religious scruples of our people, and abstained, as did not some of his predecessors, from

A QUIET GAME OF LOO

in the retreats of Redeau Hall and the quietude of the Sabbath evening. In the popular sports he has taken the warmest interest, and is to-day Honorary President of more LaCrosse Clubs than there are days in the year. But a short time since, suiting himself to all seasons, he has entered in a whole-souled way into the pleasures of skating, and, by giving prizes, daily appearances at the rinks, and unlimited *bonbonniere*, has made the fortunes of the hardware stores, and brought about a renaissance in fashion before the allotted time had actually expired for the fickle dame to turn her favor on a neglected sport. In all his works, and more especially in those having a charitable object, the Earl is ably assisted by his wife. No sewing circle ever destroyed her equanimity, no boorishness ever disconcerted her, and no snobbery has ever received public chastisement at her hands, however much she may laugh over it in private. The effects of this happy sojourn amongst us of a truly estimable lady and gentleman are likely to be far-reaching. They, indeed, reach so far as not a little to affect the stability of our Imperial connections. It is certain that the desire for independence, if not for annexation, was growing fast during the terms of both Monck and Lisgar; to-day, the point of the sharpest argument of its advocates is turned away by the graceful smiles of the lady and the dignity of the gentleman who are now living amongst us.

A letter from "the New Dominion" would not be complete were it to contain no reference to the almost ludicrous attempts of the authorities to hoist

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

out into the waters of life without endangering their own positions, and at the same time securing the support of the many varied contending interests. Whatever unexpected success may attend their efforts,—and it is reported that a Company is formed, and arrangements for work proceeding,—it is almost beyond a doubt that one of the first agreements entered into with the Province of British Columbia at the time of her admission to the Confederation will be broken. The condition that work should be commenced on both ends within two years after the date of the admission of the Province into the Dominion, the 20th of July, 1871, is impossible of fulfilment, except in a Pickwickian sense. No survey has yet been made, of a complete character, of the territory between Nipissing and Fort Garry, and, for 900 miles between its eastern starting point and the last-named place, is a trackless wilderness, that no surveyor has ever thoroughly penetrated. At the other end of the line, the ignorance of the actual route to be taken is equally as profound. Nothing but the wildest guessing has taken place on the route that the road will take from Fort Garry until it strikes far-distant British Columbia. The Government has spent a vast deal of time in endeavoring to reconcile "rings," and has succeeded at length in erecting a monster one which threatens to swallow itself.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER "SCANDAL IN EMBRYO!"

The unblushing way in which railway "rings," consisting of Senators and members of Parliament, have been formed, puts to blush the feeble-minded legislators of the United States National Capital. The latter have divided their spoils, however, and some are reaping the whirlwind. Our Senators and members are just setting out on the chase after the rainbow, and see nothing but the rosy. "The whirligig of time will bring about its own revenges."

CANADENSIS.

The Kankakee Draining Company.

From the LaPorte (Ind.) Argus, Feb. 6.

The Directors of the Kankakee Draining Company met at the Teegarden House yesterday and evidently held a lengthy consultation. From information gained in a conversation with one of the parties we infer that the Company will determinedly adhere to their organization, but it is probable, that they will somewhat modify the magnitude of their proposed work. Our informant stated that the members of the Company were so desirous of having their own lands drained that they were willing to meet the opponents of the project by a compromise. They estimate that some three times the volume of water which now finds its way through the river course will run through a ditch twenty-five feet wide and ten feet deep, when the course is made straight. This, they think, would clear the country of the surplus water, and perform all the necessary work of the main channel, and, they say, such a channel can be completed at a cost of not over $300,000. The idea would then be to let private companies, or clubs of farmers, dig their own latteral ditches and drain their lands by their own labor if they choose. They say the best legal talent of the country assures them that they have vested rights, and by law are fully empowered to do the work in accordance with the original programme, but it is probable they will settle upon the plan which we indicate. If feasible, the plan would have the merit of being cheap, and several of the members of the Company say they will pledge their individual property to raise the money to do the work.

The Explosion at Tidioute, Pa.—A House and Family Annihilated.

Mr. A. J. Dalrymple, of Tidioute, was preparing a torpedo filled with dualine, a substance even more powerful and dangerous than nitroglycerine. He was sitting in a chair with the torpedo between his legs, working at it, getting it ready to put in a well, which he had contracted to do during the day, when, it is supposed, a sudden jar or blow of the hammer exploded the cap. The combustion lifted the front side of the house out entire, throwing it down the hill, and the trunk of the body of Mr. Dalrymple was forced through one corner of the roof, speeding through the air a distance of about twenty feet, striking on the roof of the engine house, rolling from thence to the ground beneath, where it was picked up. Upon the arrival of assistance, the shattered fragments of the building were cleared away, and Mrs. Dalrymple, still alive, but insensible, was found lying on her side, with her child near her, between her and the stove. They were taken out and cared for at the house of a neighbor, near at hand, and the death of Mrs. Dalrymple followed in about two hours. She was injured in the head, from which the brain protruded from a horrible gash. Her body was not mutilated. The child was taken to Tidioute, and, at last accounts, was still alive, but its recovery is very doubtful.

—It is said that the Berlin Post Office is about to introduce an improvement upon the original postal card system. A card is to be provided, on which a message may be sent and reply returned at once. The original sender, by paying the trifling postage both ways, may thus secure an answer at once, the person addressed having only to write a line or so upon the card when he receives it, and return it to the postman. This is a great convenience, worth considering in the issue of postal cards in this country.

OUR NATIONAL MORTIFICATION

A Pulpit Review of the Credit Mobilier Scandal.

Rev. Laird Collier on the Recent Developments of Congressional Corruption.

The Remedy, a Higher Standard of Individual Integrity.

The Rev. Laird Collier preached to a large assemblage, yesterday morning, in Martine's Hall, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street, the place of worship of the Church of the Messiah. The sermon was as follows:

OUR NATIONAL MORTIFICATION.

Thy princes are companions of thieves; everyone loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards.—*Isaiah* i, 23.

I come to the consideration of this matter of Congressional corruption, of conspicuous names which stand perjured before the country, with a personal and patriotic mortification which I have no words to indicate—certainly no words to express. I have no wish to increase a morbid hunger that feeds upon tales of scandal, or that depraved temper which finds a cloak for one's own moral defection in the exposure of another's, or to stimulate self-righteousness, which usually has blatant or hidden satisfaction, in the downfall or misfortune of one's fellows, and which gives occasion for the Pharisee to say, "See, 'I am holier than thou.'"

Every American should rise above partisan affiliations and considerations in the very words and tones of voice brought to the discussion of this serious pass into which the nation is brought, and with moral earnestness of spirit, and discretion and sedateness of speech, set to work to make plain the verdict of the popular conscience, and give pledge to one another, as citizens of a proud Nation, that the escutcheon so recently soiled by the names of princes who have "sought gifts," "followed after rewards," and "became the companions of thieves," shall be made pure and unsullied, as of old time. And let the speediness, unhesitancy, and completeness with which we perform the duty be the assurance to the nations of the world that America has a moral sense, purpose, and executiveness which conceals no wickedness of those high in place, but remands them to spheres where less harm can be wrought, and their names to the censure and judicial punishment they merit. And

WHAT MORE FITTING OCCASION

could be given a minister of Christ to teach and impress a lesson of religion? Let the rulers hear the word of the Lord, and the people give ear unto the law of God: "Wash ye, make you clean; put away the evil of your doing."

It is nothing that corruption has characterized other times, and rulers and legislators have been dragged to the earth and made to wallow in its mire by bribery, and perfidy, and peculations; it is nothing that luxury has been the demon which has overborne the consciences of Senators and Judges in Greek and Roman times, and that what we call worldliness, and what we know to be greed of gold, has destroyed the reputations and usefulness, and clouded in shame names otherwise luminous in the annals of England; it is

NOTHING IN EXTENUATION

or palliation of this incoming tide of corruption, and this sweeping away of honorable names into a history of infamy unparalleled in barbaric or Christian times. The good name of the nation is certainly cast down, but we are not in despair. These investigations demanded and now going on are the process of clearing away the underbrush—it is purging the dross from the silver. True, it is a high marching of moral fate over the names of men heretofore held high in the esteem of their fellows—the moral and inevitable fate of wrong-doing has speedily and betimes overtaken the wrong-doers. The nation is not lacking in

QUICK AND SENSITIVE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

It is a splendid spectacle to see the whole people aroused and indignant, willing to have justice done to the accused, determined justice shall be done the Government. Though names have been enshrined in our hearts, they shall be cast from us, until, by repentance and confession, full and public as the exposure, they shall make them worthy to be taken back.

The whole nation is not morally stupefied and benumbed.

WE HAVE NOT ALL GONE TO SLEEP,

nursed to indifference by a vitiated and stifling atmosphere. We have not all become lovers of pleasure more than God. Some whom we supposed were serving the Lord we have found out were all the while worshipping Mammon. And the God whom they serve is powerless to save them now in the time of their dire need and extremity.

The details of these Congressional investigations, I must assume, you are all familiar with. That it was morally wrong and particularly harmful and disparaging for Congressmen to buy, and hold, and receive enormous dividends upon the Credit Mobilier stocks, that it was known to be wrong, and that it was an accusing spectre in the consciences of Senators and Representatives who bought and handled them, is clearly shown by the fact of persistent concealment, and then comes the added sin of lying, one of the vilest and most inexcusable of all sins, concerning all of which *Harper's Weekly*, "a journal of civilization," the eminently charitable cartoons of which you must remember, says: "There is a painful feeling that the gentlemen implicated have strangely prevaricated, if nothing more." It is not left for us to determine the original morality and wrongfulness of the transaction,—the concealment, the lying, the perjury, to keep it concealed tell terribly enough what the men engaged in it themselves thought of it. I need not recite

THE CATALOGUE OF NAMES IMPLICATED.

Indeed, a sermon should aim always at impersonality, but certain names are representative, stand for movements and causes, and to begin, at the beginning, Mr. Senator Nye could not say to Vice President Colfax what he is reported to have said to Mr. Senator Patterson,—that if he wished to get out a patent for a fool he should deposit him in the Patent Office for his model. Those who have known Mr. Colfax best have never mistaken him for a fool. No man in America ever played a *small card* better, or on less capital did a larger business. He was fortunate in being a citizen of Indiana, which, if without great repute for enlightenment, has extended renown for religion. That he was a suitable man to represent his State, Indiana has verily believed.

When publicly accused of being a party to the Pacific Railroad job, we all understand that these are the exact words of his full, flat, explicit, and, for the time, efficient denial:

Neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares, in the Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock; and unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent dividends, nor the 800 per cent dividends in cash, stock, and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor 100 per cent, nor 1 per cent, nor the one-tenth of 1 per cent.

HOW PITIABLE, HOW SOLEMNLY SAD,

this asseveration in the light of these recent investigations, testimonies, and confessions!

And what does Mr. Colfax mean when he asks for "a suspension of public opinion?" This is a solecism. Opinions are not passive, but active; cannot be kept in abeyance or held in suspense. And the public are decidedly of the opinion that a lie has been told and sworn to. Toward this man who has been honored beyond his due measure and merit by his countrymen, words of censure have not been unmixed with both charity and scantiness. Indeed, it is very hard for our Western, practical, perpendicular texture of thought to accuse men of hypocrisy. Mr. Colfax has set great store by the ethical value of rhetoric. It is reported that, within a few days, he sent his card to a friend bearing the following inscription: "Your sorrowful but truthful friend, Schuyler Colfax," which has in it a touch of tenderness,—it is really pathetic. It is no new thing, seeking a temperance meeting in Baltimore as a fitting occasion for Mr. Colfax to make public proclamation of the fact that he desired "to stand right in the sight of God." This goody-goodish

SPONGE-CAKE SORT OF RELIGION

has been stock in trade which has paid him pretty nearly as large dividends as his Credit Mobilier stock.

I hate a man who will kick a dead dog, and had I not said just these things of Mr. Colfax years ago, and published them, I should consider I had no right to say them now. But I have always had considerable sympathy with the men who might be more saintly were they not in righteous dread of being more hypocritical. I hope for the purification of Congress by this strange providence of huddling together all those *conspicuously* Christian men,—the *Christian statesmen par excellence*, Patterson, Colfax, Pomeroy, Harlan, as the chief sinners, and this hope has serious foundation in the faith that insincerity—histrionic religion, dramatic piety—is the most heinous sin against both man and God.

THERE ARE CHRISTIAN STATESMEN

at Washington, and thank God for them, who carry no placard around with them, who do not their alms before men, who say not their prayers in the market places to be seen of men, but who put their convictions into the measures they advocate and their piety into their votes.

And now listen to these fine and rhetorical words—which must go without comment, for comment is needless and would be only the suggester of painful memories—of Mr. Senator Patterson:

Of this outrage done to the fair fame of men who have lived without reproach for half a century, by driving them into the gaze of the public with a scourge of epithets which should be laid upon the lowest criminal with caution; of the torture inflicted upon men sensitive of their good names by subjecting them to legislative inquisition without sufficient reason, I may take occasion to speak elsewhere; but here I close, simply remarking, if such things are to continue, all decent men will leave public life, as I do, with pleasure, and not with regret.

From an officer of this great railroad, built by the Government,—that is, by your money and mine, but owned neither by the Government nor ourselves,—Mr. Senator Harlan received $10,000 for electioneering purposes, when he himself was candidate for re-election.

And finally comes the political scandal of $8,000 given into the hands of Representative York, of the Legislature of Kansas, to secure the re-election of Samuel C. Pomery to Congress.

How pertinent

MR. HARLAN'S HOMILY,

and you know he knows how to preach, for this was his profession for years. This is his sermon:

The expenditure of money at elections is a growing evil. The apology for doing it on one side is that it is done on the other, and the peril grows out of the fact that it is often handled by unscrupulous agents, who make a use of it not contemplated by those who furnish it. A public sentiment that will make it perilous to a candidate to allow the expenditure of money to influence elections, without restricting its uses within clearly prescribed limits, is one that needs strengthening by all the arguments our best men and purest journals can adduce.

Mr. Harlan is now the editor of a Washington newspaper, and this he uses to give a savor of sweetness to the name of Pomeroy:

We are utterly at a loss to account for such a representation of Mr. Pomery. Those who know him intimately and well believe him to be one of the truest and purest of our public men, as they know him to be one of the most generous. His benefactions have made hundreds of worthy families rejoice. Those who ought to know him thoroughly regard him as singularly unselfish, caring only for money as he can use it, not to aggrandize himself, but to accomplish some good.

I shall waive all witticisms about how he made his money, and how he did care to use it and accomplish some good with $8,000 of it.

That Mr. Ames is

THE CHIEF OF SINNERS,

if we only allude to *original sin*, I admit.

That Mr. Wilson, Vice President-elect, was "born in obscurity and reared in poverty," is not to the point.

That many names of lesser note are involved and must pass into a dark chapter of the history of Federal legislation, is painfully true.

Our National Congress in many ways is of higher quality than in the days we deem its palmiest. There is broader intelligence, finer average culture, less profanity, intemperance and debauchery; but these last are not the besetting sins of Congressmen now-a-days. They have become "the companions of thieves: every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards."

I take to my heart deep pain and unaffected sorrow that the names I have been compelled to mention in order to give difiniteness to my discourse are all identified with the interests and worship of the Christian Church.

THE CHURCH CANNOT BE HARMED

by individual infidelity and disloyalty. I trust these men are none the worse by reason of their relations to the Church. I have no sympathy with the flippant allusions of some newspaper items which scoff at their religious professions. I shall never cease to feel the truth of Sir Robert Peel's admonition: "It is not prudent, as a rule, to trust yourself to any man who tells you that he does not believe in a God or a future after death." Religion and the Church, which outwardly stands for it, have for their aim to make men better, and I do not believe that they ever made a man worse. There is base coin and counterfeits, but in small proportion everywhere to the genuine; and it is only by reason of the genuine that the base and false have any current value whatever.

We have detected the ostensible and paraded religion of these men to be not of the true, but false. And,

TO CURE THESE EVILS

of our time, the greed of gold, the worship of Mammon, corruption, bribery, peculations, and perfidy, I have no short cut, no new patent. Only the old time sovereign remedy can I suggest and earnestly inculcate—*individual integrity*. Do our youth hold it as a first and fast principle of life that integrity is better than place, that honesty is better than riches? We must begin at home,—with ourselves and our children—not with conventions and new machineries, but with consciences and their training, their bending and holy binding to the standard of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Character, splendid character, must be set before the people as

THE ONE CRITERION OF WORTH,—

not wealth, not conspicuousness. What have these men gained? It were better their names had never been upon the lips of supercilious and obsequious votaries, than that now they should be folded in these dark clouds of bribery, or even suspicion. And we are come to a time when, in choosing our rulers and legislators, we must choose between personal worth and party fealty. So great was the disinclination of the Great Pericles to the receiving of gifts, so utter his contempt for riches, that though the means of raising Athens to be the richest and most flourishing of the Grecian States, he added not a single coin to the estate he inherited from his father.

WE MUST SEEK RULERS

who are possessed of the spirit of the Egyptian King, who said he could better afford to make his subjects rich than be rich himself.

Let us instil that splendid antique personal self-respect which characterized Seneca when he defiantly said to the tyrant Nero: "I had rather offend you by speaking the truth than please you by lying and flattery."

I am persuaded that Congress will do its duty—the people must see to it. This is our Nation—proud we are and ought to be of it; it is the freest on the earth, and we are the freest and best favored people. The nations of the world already know of our painful mortification. The second officer of the nation has come to trial before the conscience of the nation, and must before its judicial tribunal. We ask not for severe punishment, nor for any punishment,—only an adequate treatment of all these names which shall demonstrate the inflexible integrity of the nation. And, my friends,

LET US SEARCH OUR OWN HEARTS.

Have we ever, in these hearts, set a price upon our own virtue and honesty? Have we been just in that which is least?

Would to God I could make it plain to every individual whom I address—to every young man meditating and starting upon a career in life—that place, and conspicuousness, and wealth, and selfish ambition have to pay great penalty, and afford no satisfying peace to the soul. Only a conscience at rest, only duty unostentatiously performed, only reliance upon God, and His approval, can send into our souls the angel of peace, there to fold his wings and abide.

The world and the fashion thereof passeth away,—Oh! how soon and how suddenly,—yes, it is like the morning dew. But God, and character, and love endure forever. Reverently let us commit ourselves to Heaven's guidance. Manfully let us beat back the tempter, till we are secure in the all-atoning sense of strong, assured character. Truly, like God, let us love and help one another. And humbly walking the path of duty, the flowers of beauty and peace shall spring up, greet, and bless us on the way.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY ITEMS.

A little child fell into a kettle of boiling lard, at No. 242 Henry street, Saturday afternoon, and was so severely burned that it died yesterday afternoon. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The body of Mrs. Chevers, whose death was supposed to have been hastened by abuse inflicted by her husband, was, yesterday, placed in the receiving vault of Rosehill Cemetery. Dr. Emmons, the County Physician, and Coroner Stephens, will make a *post mortem* examination this morning. It appears that the attending physician, Dr. Gall, made out a certificate of Mrs. Chevers' death, stating that the immediate cause was Bright's disease of the kidneys, but he says that her death was certainly hastened by the brutal treatment of her husband.

Andrew Benson was yesterday arrested by Officer D. Hogan on the double charge of committing an assault with a deadly weapon upon Andrew Anderson and of taking improper liberties with a young woman employed in a boarding house at the corner of Cook and Dunn streets, where both affairs occurred. Benson and Anderson were both eager to secure the exclusive right to the company of the fair girl. She decidedly preferred Anderson. This exasperated Benson, and he yesterday afternoon sought to draw sweetness from her lips by force. She resisted and began to scream lustily. The cries of the fair girl were heard by Anderson, who rushed into her room and rescued her from Benson's compulsory embraces. Benson then turned upon his rival, and assaulted him with a dirk knife, and before he could be arrested had cut a severe gash in Anderson's head, near the very bump which held the bulk of his reckless passion. Benson was lodged in the Central Station, and will have a hearing this morning.

THE JURY QUESTION.

The Majority Versus the Unanimity Principle.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Two bills have been introduced during the present session of the Legislature,—one providing that three-fourths, and the other five-sixths, of a jury may bring in a verdict in civil cases. I notice that other States are agitating the same subject, and that the solid men are very much in favor of it. At the last session of our Legislature a similar bill was introduced, but never escaped the hands of the Committee. None seemed to object to it save a few lawyers, and this is certainly an argument in its favor, for it is conceded that, should such a law pass, it would prevent much protracted litigation. The proposed amendment would accord with our entire system of republican form of government. That "The majority rule," has become an axiom. In Congress, State Legislatures, City Councils, Township Boards, School Trustees and Directors,—in fact, in almost every corporation or association,—the principle is recognized that "The majority rule." In legislative bodies, two-thirds or three-fourths may even pass a law over the veto of Governor or President. If those who *make* the laws need not be magnanimous in their opinions, but a majority may *enact* the laws, why should a unanimous verdict be required to *enforce* them, particularly when the verdict must pass the ordeal of a Judge who may put his "veto" on it as often as, in his opinion, justice requires it?

Neither the Supreme Court of the United States, nor of any State, require the consent of all the Judges; but, if a majority agree, it is sufficient either to release the innocent, or take the life, if need be, of the guilty. If men with all the wisdom of Supreme Judges are not required to be unanimous in their views of the law and testimony, even in cases involving the life of a human being, how can it be expected that the common people, who sit as jurors, and who rarely have their attention called to such matters, shall agree on every point raised in a trial; or why should it be expected that, in every dispute brought into Court, in every matter, either trivial or important, each of the twelve jurors, gathered from their different avocations, and different parts of a county, and perhaps of different nationalities, should look precisely alike upon a matter which the litigants have been unable to agree upon? The very fact that the litigants who are most interested, and have all the costs to pay, cannot agree, ought to be presumtive evidence that twelve other men could not agree on all points of difference. Again; in all other branches of judicature, a majority is sufficient. Grand jurors, referees, arbitrators, are not required to agree unanimously in their decisions, but a majority-verdict is sufficient.

In a paper of recent date, I saw the following language with reference to this subject: "The vital principle of the jury system is unanimity among its members,—that is, the united judgment of all the minds. The theory is, that the conclusion of one man's judgment is as good as that of another; and that, as a factor of the result, it should be exactly equal to that of any other." *Theoretically* this may all be very fine, but practically it is nonsense. Every lawyer and juryman knows that, in fact, there is no unanimity in the verdict of a jury in the majority of cases. To such an extent has this want of "equality or unanimity" grown, that it is a standing joke that even "The Omniscient cannot know the verdict of a jury." And not even the writer of the article referred to would assert that, with all the "factors," he could find the "result" in a jury trial. It is well known that, in nearly every case where the jury retire to consider the verdict, they stand with a majority one way and a few the other; and that then it becomes a question of mere intellectual or physical ability on the part of the jurors. If there are one or two "strong men" on the jury, they will either "bring over" the others or "sit them out," and the physically weak must succumb. This is well understood by lawyers, and an old, sagacious practitioner will often win his case simply by a judicious selection of "strong men" on the jury. But "that vital principle," "the united judgment of all the minds," is still lacking. The jurors "brought over" are of the same opinion still; they have simply "given in" to the others. It is well known that, in most cases where juries "hang," and are kept out over meal-time or all night, they agree from mere physical exhaustion, not mental conviction. Does the assent of a few such men add anything to the verdict of the majority who agree on the first ballot?

Various devices are resorted to by jurors to effect an agreement. Often each marks the amount he thinks the verdict should be. The sums are added, and the product divided by twelve, and a verdict rendered accordingly. I have known a verdict decided in the jury-room by tossing pennies; and, in one case, not 150 miles from Chicago, a rubber of whist was played to decide the verdict. Of course, such are exceptions, and, I trust, very rare; but that very few verdicts are in fact unanimous, all will acknowledge who have had any experience as a juror. The jury may "agree" to the verdict, but it is not because, in the opinion of all, it is as it should be; but, weary, hungry, and sleepy, jurors are led to commit perjury so as to be able to get home.

But what is the benefit of a unanimous verdict? It must either be for plaintiff or defendant, for, if there is a disagreement, a new trial must be had, so that, ultimately, a verdict must either be for plaintiff or defendant. Now, if a majority agree either way, what benefit can there be in compelling that majority to sit for hours, and perhaps days and nights, to force the obstinate few to agree, for, after all, it is the same verdict which the majority would have rendered. There certainly can be but one object in compelling a unanimous verdict, and that is to have the majority yield to the minority, for in no other way is any different result attained. Is this desirable? The costs and expenses caused by the delays in bringing over the obstinate jurors are very great. It has been estimated by some excellent lawyers that fully one-half of all the time occupied by jurors is in obtaining a unanimous verdict after the majority have agreed.

Again; it is well known that many of the most hotly-contested cases never would occupy the Courts, but be settled quickly, if it were not for the hope, in some cases certainty, of "hanging the jury." This is a hope always indulged in by the defendant, because he only requires one juror out of the twelve to defeat a verdict. Many cases have occurred where the plaintiff, with a just cause, has been ruined by the pertinacity of a defendant whose lawyer "knew a juror who would hang;" and, again, many a defendant, from the same cause, has been utterly ruined by a wealthy, unprincipled plaintiff, who has dragged the defendant term after term through the Courts, with a cause only plausible enough to be so handled by a sharp lawyer as to "fool a juror," and thus prevent a verdict.

I cannot imagine a civil suit where a unanimous verdict would be, in any respect, better than two-thirds, or where a majority verdict would be more injurious than one unanimous; while I can recall to mind many cases where the two-thirds verdict would have been better for all parties, saved the time of the Court, and prevented great expense to the litigants and the county.

Bribery and corruption, either with money, influence, fear, or favor, are very common, and, under the present jury system, unavoidable; for if, among the "chosen twelve" Apostles, there was one Judas, how can we expect to be any more exempt in the selection of a jury of twelve men? We know and expect that every dishonest man, and a class of lawyers called "shysters," will oppose the law, and so will every man who has a desperate case to come before a Court, for, under the present system, it is better for a man who has a just claim to lose it all than try to collect it by law, while the scoundrel will, in some way, secure one man on the jury, and thus defeat the ends of justice. S.

Snowballs Made Useful.

From the Hartford Times.

A funny scene took place last evening in St. John's Church, East Hartford, during the service. The choir had just finished chanting the psalter for the day, when a large *corona* of evergreens, holding a couple of dozen candles, was found to be on fire. It was suspended by wires directly over the chancel, and held by large wreaths of evergreens reaching the ceiling and sides of the sacristy. It was impossible at the moment to pull these down, and they were soon on fire, the flames spreading rapidly along the heavy ropes of dry evergreens. The Rev. Mr. Hobble, the Rector, threw off his surplice, and so also did the choristers, who, with the males in the audience, rushed out of doors for snow, as no water was available. Then commenced a funny scene, all of these men throwing snowballs at the burning wreaths. They thus succeeded in putting out the fire, which, but for their prompt efforts, might have proved serious. After the excitement had been quieted the service was resumed, the Rector announcing that the Te Deum would be sung, and all the congregation, which was a large one, joined in singing it. In consequence of the smoke which filled the church the sermon was dispensed with.

Living by Rule.

Alexander Roberts, born in Detroit seventy-two years ago, died the other day in Leeds, England. His father took him to England when but a boy, and soon after set him up in business, with the positive injunction never to spend more than eight shillings and sixpence a week. Roberts adhered closely to his instructions from that time to his death. He construed the rule to involve the rent of his store, and so in a little while, when increasing business made him enlarge his store, he gave up any outside home and lived and slept there. As rents rose and his business, second-hand clothes selling, increased, he had to cut down his food expenses still lower, and to move into narrower quarters. This he did time and again until at the close of last summer he was nearly starved to death. His acquaintances finally one day found him prostrated entirely by the overwhelming filth of his narrow home and the lack of all nourishing food. They persuaded him to buy some medicine, but when he got it, it only gave him an appetite. He could not afford to buy any food after paying for the medicine, so he wandered out to a horsechestnut tree and filled himself with its luscious fruit. He returned to his home and died there. This is the brief story. He was reputed to be worth at least $900,000, but his early vow was kept to the end, and so long as he existed it was never at a greater expence than eight shillings and sixpence a week. His instructions were to live for that sum, and he thought he obeyed. Yet living for that sum caused his death, and it becomes a question for the logician whether the man did not by dying disobey orders. But what will be of more interest to the unwise is the fact that Roberts has left no heirs, except such claims as can be advanced by a natural son who is somewhere in America. Have we not a "claimant" among us?

Coincidences.

An account was given, some days, ago, of a singular coincidence between the battle in which General Zollicoffer was killed in the West, and a rumor which preceded the fight by three or four days, and gave the actual particulars as they afterwards occurred, even to the death of Zollicoffer. It is very singular what strange forms these coincidences assume. Flamsteed, the astronomer-royal, the first director of Greenwich Observatory, and the most eminent English astronomer of his time, was once asked by an old woman—who, according to the superstition of that day, considered him an astrologer and magician—the whereabouts of a certain bundle she had lost. Flamsteed gravely told her to look in a certain ditch, and then come back. Meanwhile he prepared himself to give her a severe lecture on her folly, when the old woman returned in great delight, with the bundle in her hand, found in the ditch. It is needless to say it was thereafter impossible to shake her belief in Flamsteed.

DIED.

HALL—Sunday morning, Feb. 9, Mr. Lamberton C. Hall, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock a. m., from his late residence, 506 Wabash-av.

VANGORDER—Sunday morning, Feb. 9, at 11 o'clock, of paralysis, Mrs. R. S. Vangorder, aged 67 years.

Funeral Tuesday, at 12 m., from the residence of her son-in-law, H. L. Bristol, 1149 Michigan-av. Friends of the family invited.

BIGELOW—At his residence, 341 West Madison-st., Feb. 8, 1873, H. W. Bigelow, aged 60 years, 5 months, and 17 days.

Funeral services at his late residence, Tuesday morning, Feb. 11, 1873. Remains to be taken to Rosehill by train.

Members of H. W. Bigelow Lodge 438 A. F. & A. M. are requested to meet at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., Tuesday, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp.

MESERVE—At his residence, No. 511 Hurlbut-st., last Saturday evening, at 5:30 o'clock, C. C. Meserve.

☞ Rochester and Boston papers please copy.

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Entire Furniture
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We will sell, by Auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Galt Hotel, containing about sixty rooms, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, large Hotel Range, with Cooking Utensils, Bedding, Linen Towels, Mirrors, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Show Cases, Stoves, &c., in fact everything pertaining to hotel purposes. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

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On TUESDAY, Feb. 11, at 9½ a. m., of
100 DOZ. POLISHED SHOVELS,
Hardware Tools, Table and Pocket Cutlery, and at same time an invoice of HOSIERY, an invoice of CRASH, and a lot of NOTIONS. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wom's., Miss', and Child's. Serge and Goat and Buff Bals. and Polish.
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